

Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany

German cities present many aspects to visitors, full of tradition and yet modern. They are pulsatin politan meeting places, offering you the treasures







along the banks, relexation of the Loreley. For the less romantic, fish from German aparkling



1914 character pressed about 1800. You'll never be dry in Germany. the artist of feeling exponential processing the leading the

I KIND TO PERSON AUTO PROPERTY ber ber beiter bei ber bie bei beiter beitert gebert gefte, beitert. to the some Household E. Committee of a south of the files were building the control of Bloom 2 to a real process of the action Million But Same and Santa

through the other Olympics in the there are 366 days this year to visit a

Don't just think of

West Germany 1972 as Olympics Germany. Take a trip parts of the country. heart of Europe, but hospitable, beautiful

Between Munich and Kiel explore 2000 miles of Germany i am interested in visiting Germany. Please send me information available. Address

Happy holidays in the Federal Republic of Germany 1972 6 Frankfurt' (Main); Beethovenstrasse 69

elegant shops that sell fine swellery, rare antiques than 200 kinds of bread





German lakes (in Olympic style, too) And the next swim

Please write in block letters and please do not omit the postal code.

Bend coupon to:
Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr

(Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 24 August 1972 Eleventh Year - No. 541 - By air

Peking woos Western Europe and Japan

hina is out to win friends and its own Bangkok military regime, will be among Ofriendship is being sought as never the party. He is expected to conduct talks before. Politicians and delegates from all with the Chinese government. our the world are visiting Peking. In a matter, of weeks nearly ten Third World hads of government and Ministers have paid their respects in the Chinese capital.

They were joined by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, Gerhard Schröder of this country, Swiss parlia-mentarians, Japanese MPs and UN Secre-lay-General Kurt Waldheim. British Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home also plans a visit to Peking.

The highlight of an impressive succession of diplomatic ventures in Peking will, however, be the forthcoming visit to China of the newly elected Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Other facts also demonstrate the extent to which China is opening up to the world. It is buying commercial airliners in the West, has invited American computer pecialists to the mainland and is concludng an agreement with the United States on the exchange of news.

Since President Nixon's visit to the

Chinese capital there have been no more direct personal attacks on the US leader in the Chinese media, although his Indo-China policy is rejected as vohemently as

Even, so, the 20 February 1971 head-

IN THIS ISSUE

OME AFFAIRS New firearms legislation tightens grip on both arms and ammunition

COMMON MARKET Study group plots causes of EEC price differences

PERFORMING ARTS Isang Yun's Korean fairy tale opera premiered in Munich

OUR WORLD Airships make a comeback

the in the Peking People's Daily "Don't to Mad, Nixon!" now seems to belong to mera long since past. The tenor of current Chinese foreign

olicy is determined by mellifluous cordial diplomacy rather than by harsh and objectionable revolutionary slogans. Thaiand provides the latest instance.

Twenty-six Thai table-tennis players laye been invited to the Asian champion-ships in Peking, it being mentioned in passing that General Praphas, a close associate of the strong man of the cow and Washington.

with the Chinese government.
In the past Peking has responded unfavourably to the cautious approaches the Thais have made to their large neighbour to the North as the Americans prepare to pull out of South-Bast Asia.

Thailand was felt by the Chinese to be a lamentable lackey and aircraft carrier for the American war of aggression in Indo-China, which was why China more or less directly supported the rebellions in the North and South of Thailand.

Leaving aside the war in Indo-China it has been noted for some time that Peking is growing increasingly circumspect in lending open support to revolutionary

As long ago as April 1971 Premier Chou En-lai disappointed left-wing extre-mists by condemning the uprising of so-called Guevarists in Ceylon as a counter-revolutionary adventure designed merely to lead the masses astray and undermine the Bandaranaike government's development programme.

'Lin' Plao's tenet of the encirclement of the world's cities (the industrialised countries) by the world's villages (the developing countries) and active support for the most varied rebellions were almost a thing

Chiha's national interest came to the fore and that meant establishing normal relations with 'as 'many countries as possible. This tallied with the new guideline not to oppose the UN but to pursue China's goals with United Nations aid:

In its long march through the institu-tions of the world organisation China, unlike others, would prefer to be able to paint itself in the colours of a peaceful

The developing countries undoubtedly continue to play a significant part in Peking's concept. China does, when all is said and done, describe itself as a develop-

ing country. But nowadays the Third World is only one link in the chain of battle against the two superpowers. The old tenet of intermediate zones has been refurbished to include capitalist and socialgroups of states such as the EEC or the non-aligned countries provided only that they are intent There are, however, remarkable nuances in the way China has taken sides against the two superpowers. According to Mao Tse-tung contradictions on the other side must be exploited. As the main contradiction as far as Peking is currently concerned consists of relations with Mos cow the 'US' President was accorded preference when it came to a straight choice between Brezhnev or Nixon.

Only recently Mao emphasised to French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann the military and political danger to the North he felt there to exist.

In order to safeguard its independence and widen its leeway China is currently engaged in a diplomatic offensive in two directions: Western Burope and Japan.

China would welcome a self-confident and more powerful Western Europe as a counterweight to Moscow. In many ways this tallies with the views on a new world balance held by President Nixon and Dr

That is why the Chinese are a little alarmed at the prospect of a European security conference that might turn out to relieve the burden on Moscow to the West and give the Soviet Union a freer hand in dealing with Peking.

The expected change in relations with Tokyo may prove to be even more significant and already realistic for Peking. Since the assumption of office by the new Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka early in July cordial gestures have been travelling to and fro between the two

Towards the end of September Mr Tanaka intends to visit Peking at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart, Chou En-lai, and end the sad story of decades of hostility between the Japanese and the Chinese,

Politically Japan will have to sacrifice Taiwan. Otherwise cordial relations with Peking, something the majority of Japanese wholeheartedly favour, would remain impossible of achievement.

This creates difficulties in respect of Japan's security agreement with the United States, by the terms of which Tokyo undertakes to stand, by Taiwan in the event of conflict. Siegfried Kubink

Richard Nixon rides the Vietnam tiger

A merica's last fighting unit has left Vietnam. This strategic withdrawal has taken four years to accomplish. Mr Nixon may not yet have fulfilled his electoral pledge — the Vietnam war is not yet over — but in terms of quality it has become a different war.

The air force and the navy now bear the brunt of US involvement. This is a military burden that the President can cheerfully bear for the duration of an election campaign. It is a tiger that Richard Nixon can ride.

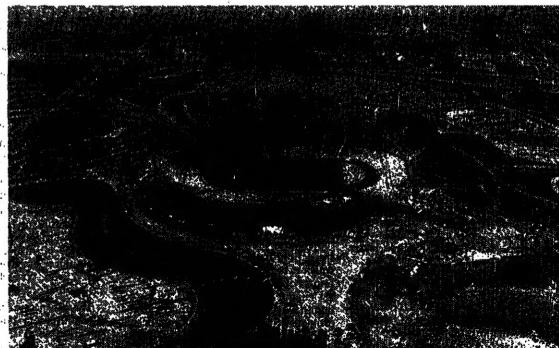
There is an amazing readiness within the United States to accept this technological war of anonymous weaponry as a reality that Uncle Sam must stand up and face. What is more, the boundless confidence of the average American in the power of weapons technology has assumed the proportions of a political factor.

It is a factor that is working in Mr Nixon's favour. The hope that technology will win the day will not have been dispelled by impatience before Movember. Last May's strategic crisis and the political doldrums in which it left the administration has developed into a stable political situation.

This is no coincidence. There is the determination of the President not to give in and the imaginative way in which he ustifies this determination. Then there are the smooth diplomatic operations of Henry Kissinger, his adviser.

The Peking and Moscow summits, the confidential talks with the North Vietnamese, the transfer of the centre of strategic gravity from Vietnam to Thai-land, the reduction in numbers of ground combat troops and the intensification of air warfare - all these initiatives now appear as grandiose parts of a plan carefully to disengage the United States from the most unfortunate war in its

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Dautschland, 12 August 1972)



A bird's eye view of Olympic Munich

Viswed from above, here is the controversial marques roof that spans most of the major Olympic arenas in Munich, where everything is ready for the opening ceremony of the 1972 Olympic Games on 26 August. Ten thousand athletes from 123 countries will be competing for gold, silver and bronze.

B FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Eastern Bloc closes ranks in the Crimea

The vells of secrety with which the Eastern Blog summit in the Crimea was initially introunded have recently increasingly been lifted by disclosures from various Edstein sources

The communique issued after the talks between Eastern Bloc Party leaders was, as so often in such instances, virtually devoid of information; merely listing the names of participants and stating that problems relating to cooperation and international affairs had been the subject

A number of inferences canil however, be derived as to the major issues debated from the behind-the-scenes meetings ac-

Soviet Party leader: Leonid Brezhnev invited Rumanian and GDR leaders Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker to attend separate talks, Herr Honecker conferred with Czech Party leader Gustav Husak and Dr Husak conferred with his Polish opposite number Edward Gierek,

A few days after the Crimean summit a declaration, by the Socialist Unity Party (SED) politbureau in East Berlin shed a little light in the darkness. The Crimean deliberations, the SED statement noted had particularly concerned the further development, of relations between the Federal Republic and Eastern Bloc coun-

Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw, came in for further praise and the Ostpolitik of the Social and Free Democrat

Ostpoutik of the Social and Free Democrat coalition in Bonn was for the first time ever officially given a favourable mention by the GDR leaders.

"The new situation in Europe," the East Berlin declaration conceded, "is partly the outcome of endeavours by the Brandt-Scheel administration to develop objective relations with Bastern countries."

The indications given in these Bast Berlin declarations were subsequently confirmed by Moscow, in the wake of the

SED leaders the politbureau of the Soviet Communist Party has also debated the Crimean summit and published details of the conclusions reached in the course of the Crimean talks.

At General Secretary Brezhnev's Itoliday home in Oreanda the agenda, one can be fairly certain, consisted of the Bast's

foreign policy timetable.

Moscow's next targets in Europe, as outlined to and embraced by its allies, are an agreement between Bonn and Prague and a further agreement between Bonn and: East Berlin that would enable both German States to apply for admission to the United Nations at the earliest opportunity . in the grant regress the it

This Eastern Bloo wants list is nothing now and is hardly designed to raise eyebrows in Bonn What is new however, is that Moscow has evidently fallen more into line with its Czechoslovak and GDR allies' wishes in its foreign policy ap-

proach to this country.

In the appendices to the Moscow
Treaty brought home by Bonn State
Secretary Bgon Bahr it was stated that a formula acceptable to both Bonn and Prague should be found to resolve differences of opinion over the 1938 Munich

Agreement.

What is now considered desirable is "a settlement of relations between Czecho-slovakia and the Federal Republic on the basis of acknowledgement that the Munich Agreement was null and void from

the moment it was concluded."

International diplomatic recognition of the CDR is also to be accelerated, the summit coming out in favour of the admission of both, German States to the United Nations as soon as possible.

The Eastern Bloc countries have deve-

The Eastern Bloc countries have developed unusual patterns of verbal acrobatics for their communiques, and these apply equally to the Soviet leaders statements about the Crimean summit.

The chosen wording is such that a compromise cannot be said to be out of the question. This being the case, it would be premature to conclude that the Kremlin's attitude towards Bonn has changed.

Why, though, have the Kremlin leaders

adopted the somewhat tougher formulas advocated by Prague and Rast Berlin? The answer must surely be that the Soviet Union badly needs solidarity on the part of all its allies in the pursuit of its other major foreign policy target, the European conference on security and cooperation.

Mr Brezhnev can even notch up as a success the attendance of Rumanian leader Ceausescu at the Crimean summit.

Last year Rumania was conspicuous by its

A further favourable outcome is that Hungary has agreed to wait before esta-blishing full diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic until Bonn and Prague

have reached agreement.

An agreement between this country and Czechoslovakia has grown more difficult now that the fifth round of explo-ratory talks between Bonn and Prague has come to an unsuccessful conclusion.

The difficulties involved in the projected fundamental agreement between Bonn and East Berlin only recently came to light in the source of talks in Bonn between State Secretaties Egon Bihr and Michael Kohl of Bonn and East Berlin

This being the stuation the Kremlin has evidently decided to secure its allies oloser allegiance to the Moscow line by adopting a somewhat tougher verbal approach. Moscow can easily abandon its latest demands should it appear oppor-tune and it will be the Kremlin that decides when the time has come to do so.

By virtue of the Crimean summit the Soviet leaders have again underlined their claim to supremacy in Eastern Europe, a claim that all participants acknowledged

Foreign policy solidarity, which after attrication of the Moscow and Warsaw may temporarily have seemed subject to a threat of abandonment by certain Eastern Bloc countries, has, at the Crimean summit, been resestablished or so it

The ball is in the Kremlin's court.

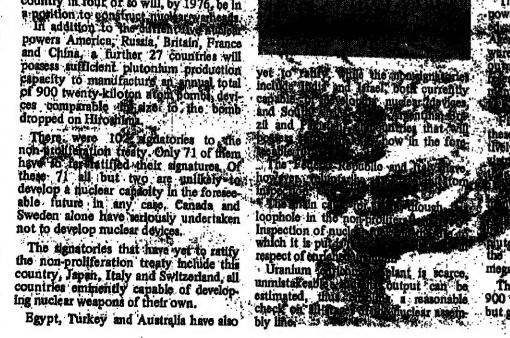
Anxious to inaugurate the security conference, Moscow cannot afford to tolerate breaks in its own ranks at present. In preparations for this mammoth European gathering Moscow would like to be able to assume the role of spokesman for the entire Eastern Bloc in order more easily to include its targets on the conference agenda. In this respect the Soviet Union would appear to bave taken a, step forwards in the Crimes.

materia de dannels dellas Verfurth (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 August 1972)

at girls set on calling thing to real to extrem

Some indication of the important Peking attaches to this country is point conveyed by the announcement that is

The proliferation treaty has in the continue of the continue o



the havoc wrought by one twenty-megaton hydrogen bomb.

The prospect of annual manufacture of 900 plutonium bombs is thus anything. Walter Baler, Ann (Mülichner Merkur, & August 1972)

China keen on PARTY POLITICS top-level talks with Bonn

Peking would welcome at any times member of the Bonn Federal govern ment in order to conduct at a higher ke and accelerate talks between the two lomatic recognition.

This view is voiced by political dis-vers in the Chinese capital in council with speculation in Bonn that the Foreign Minister Waller Scheel or Ca cellor, Willy Brandt might wish to b People's China before the end of the R

It is noted in Peking that Ka Tanaka, the new Japanese Premkr, a probably visit China at the end September in order to discuss the par quisites for the establishment of it diplomatic relations between the countries with his Chinese opposites ber Chou En-lei

It may thus be presumed that a Chinese government would not object similar discussions with a Cabinet nister from Bonn, particularly in view the fact that negotiations from the h countries will have met at other col rence tables by this juncture.

No real obstacles

Furthermore there are no real obside in the way of mutual recognitions is: Bonn and Peking are concerned, with cannot be said to be the case in respect relations between Tokyo and Peking.
Gerhard Schröder, the chairman of a

Bundestag foreign affairs committed its agreed from the start with the Chies spokesmen with whom he held dis cussions during his recent visit to Char that it was wrong to talk in tend of "normalisation" of relations. It would be more accurate to say that there have a far been no official relations whatever between the two countries.

In principle the Federal government prepared to establish diplomatic rities with Peking and willing to continue the necessary contacts. Chief. Bonn vernment spokesman Conrad Ahlen not prepared to hage deadlines to confirms that confacts are to be mainted

ed via an unnamed embassy.

It may be assumed that, the Chiese Foreign Ministry has already started in ball rolling in preparation for the stablishment in the near future of an embassy.

Bonn office of the New China 1823 agency is to be enlarged.

Hans Josephyn Barguett (Weser-Kurler, 10 Augus 1971)

The German Tribine

Friedrich: Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 School Aussichi, Hamburg 78. Tel.: 22551 Tel.: 12732: Bohn: bureaus: Konred Kaduboni 66 Adenaueralise, 63 Bonn. Tel.: 2285 S. Flex: 08 86398.

in all cofrespondence please quois son security of the suffer spears on the suffer spears on the suffer spears on the suffer spears on the suffer spears of the suffer spears of

Party youth organisations see a bright and promising future ahead

The three party youth organisations Jungsozialisten, Jungdemokraten and Junge Union are all members of the "Ring politischer Jugend". But they have more in common than this purely formal

They are a community of young hopefuls. Only those who have not forgotten what it is like to have your life in front of you, to want to change things and get rid of the set ways of the past by which the dier generation threatens the younger will understand that these youth organisations form an existential community that transcends all party lines. All three organisations hope they will not give their children the world on the same consumer datter on which it was presented to them by their parents.

All three are democratic and want to put across their ideas by means of prisuasion and free voting. All three

Tracking down don't knows

Civil servants, women, young voters and old-age pensioners are the most promising customers for vote canvassers at the forthcoming election battle for seats in the seventh Bundestag. These sections of the Community contain the most floating voters.

On the other hand male voters between 25 and fifty, white-collar workers and party followers who have been well programmed to the party line in advance are not likely to be touched greatly by an

election campaign however effective.

According to a representative survey carded out by the Infas public opinion assarch institute in Bad Godesberg among about one thousand people 67 per cent of the electorate "are already quite vertain" what party they will vote for in the next elections.

The survey concluded that men are more sure in their minds than women — 72 per cent as against 63. About 71 per cent of those between 25 and fifty are sure where their cross will go. Seventyfour per cent of the SPD's regular voters stated that they would once again vote for the Social Democrats. Seventy per cent of CDU/CSU voters are sure they

cent of CDU/CSU voters are sure they will not be changing their mind this time.

Twenty-one per cent of the women questioned and 35 per cent of civil servants, claimed that they might well change their mind about which party to vote for during the course of the campaign. The quota of undecided in the lowest age group, eighteen to 24, is also gate considerable at 25 per cent.

Twenty per cent of senior citizens between fifty and 64 are not firmly resolved to vote for one party of another.

Redwed to vote for one party of another, and likewise ninéteen per cent of old age This survey conducted in June showed

hat seven the FDP's following is not littally decided where its sympathies will lie on this occasion. In fact regular voters for the FDP who might change their colour this time are 33 per cent, it seems that on this pecasion as in the past the PDP stands to gain voters from the civil service and the counters generation.

service and the younger generation.

Despite the repeated reassurances of all political parties that premature elections are now unavoidable and that 3 December is the most likely date for them discussions about the probability of an election continue, particularly in the ranks of the two major parties, SPD and CDU/CSU.

Repland Morbitz (Prankfurter Rundschau, 1 August 1972)

liberty of the individual.

All three groups follow an ideology though most of their members deny this. Total distancing from ideologies would be pure pragmatism, that is to say human beings react to events on each occasion inone way or another that is useful. Pragmatism does not include any concept of how the world should look. The world accepted the way it is.

None of the three organisations thinks in this way. They all want to change the world, some more quickly than others. To do so they require an ideology. The Young Socialists draw on a purified and newly appreciated form of Marxism, the Junge Union (CDU/CSU youth group) draws on what it calls basic values and the Young (Free) Democrats have a new image of liberalism, which has incorporated many elements of Socialism.

ed many elements of Socialism.

None of the groups can nowadays be called conservative, not even the Junge Union. All of the roads the groups are treading head leftwards. The Young Socialists are the spearhead, but they have the FDP youth group hard on their heels. The Junge Union' is way behind in the march leftwards. But taking its policies in comparison: with those of the CDU or CSU it is extreme leftist! CSU it is extreme leftist!

Let us take a few examples of what the three have in common: they are all suspicious about the merits of the free enterprise economy. They all believe that consumer activities cannot be the point of modern life any more and that economics must also serve to help human

beings justify their existence.

All of them want democratisation of institutions and that includes factories. None of them rejects productivity and profit out of hand, but all want to see a fairer share out of both. All of them are in favour of the State taking more action in community affairs, of new property

uphold the constitutional State and the laws, a greather amphasis on community matters and new taxation systems, All three are in favour of greater government

planning.

Naturally there are quite enough points on which their opinions differ. The belief of the Young Socialists that all property in the form of means of production should be nationalised is not shared by the young FDP or CDU/CSU organisations. hey are all agreed that the world should be changed - "improved" to use the Junge Union terminology — but they do not agree on the methods that should be

Without dragging along too much historical ballast Young Democrats are turning to the present and the future. But Young Socialists and the Junge Union have a heavy burden of tradition to bear.

For the one it is Karl Marx and the unquestioning, fascinating and alcof philosophy of life of this man, for the order it is Christianity. In everyday political phraseology the two are said to be poles apart. In reality Marxism and Christianity are very alike in their pas-sionate championing of the underprivileg-ed of this world. The very thing that keeps them apart could unite them.

If one tries to foretell the political future of the Federal Republic from the attitudes of these young people the prospects certainly look quite bright. Polarisation, an inheritance of previous generations from Bismarck and Wilhelm Il to Hitler and of 'two abortive world wars, has little chance of continuing in the coming generations.

The young are not moved by nationalism but all seek greater spheres of thought and activity. They all consider the Oder-Nelsse Line irrevocably the western border of Poland and young CDU followers and Young Socialists alike di-sagree intensely with the speeches of Franz Josef Strauss.

The politics of the generation that now holds the seats of power, the generation of Brandt and Wehner, of Genscher and Barzel and Strauss, was and is a constant wrestle with the past. This is the inevitable fate of this ruling generation. Some politicians tried to preserve what was good of the old order while others made their main task clearing away the obstacles to a better future. All of them bore the guilt and the burden fo the Hitler era which seemed to prevent them Hitler era which seemed to prevent them from making the great leap into the

For the younger generation this is all just history. The verbal fireworks between Strauss and Wehner impress them little. When the older generation carries out its battle between right and left the young see the missiles failing into the swamp of times gone by.

In the three groups a political youth is growing up from which the next political generation of this country will most certainly be formed. Those who have the energy and stamina to carry on the daily battle for the minds and feelings of the people will be the ones who emerge triumphant.

The organisations have 400,000 members, all young people who are politically aware. Assuming that half of them are active and vocal and that in the course of their activities each manages to influence only twenty people we can see that this is a powerful political force quite separate from the mass media. One day these young people will have a powerful say in

political matters.

While the older generation in all three parties believes it can mantain its position and tries to do so with bans and all kinds of pressure the foundations of its world, which is far from being the best of all possible worlds, are crumbling beneath its

The new generation, which will take over the controls sooner or later, will make Karl Schiller's anxious exclamation that this republic is not what he thought it was come true, quite independently of whether the new leaders are CDU or SPD. The older and more conservative politicians in all camps will cry that it is a worse republic. But they have been doing so since time immemorial. Joachim Besser

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 July 1972)

rery year the Bundestag summer Immunity loophole arecess throws up one or two welrd occurrences. Few politicians remain in preoccupies Bonn and those that do tend to scratch up a few oddities which the media, starved of any other political news, catch on to. This year, Bonn once agains discovered a loophole in Basic Law.

When the Bundestag is dissolved in the autumn — assuming, that is, that the Chancellor has not had second thoughts — members of the Bundestag will lose the immunity and indemnity guaranteed them by Article 46 of Basic Law. That is to say they will enjoy no greater protection from prosecution under the normal processes of law then the man in the processes of law than the man in the

Not all members are affected by this loss of immunity, however. Members of the Bundlestag presidium, the standing committee and the committees for for affairs and defence and their dep - in all about one third of Bundestag members - retain their immunity; according to Article 49 of Basic Law even in the period between the dissolution of one Bundestag and the formation of the next

Among the privileged are the Chairmen of the Opposition parties, Rainer Barzel (CDU) and Franz Josef Strauss (CSU), but not the leaders of the government parties Willy Brandt (SPD) and Walter school (FDP), the Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister respectively.

. As they enter the election fray they are not afforded special protection against law enforcement. But Strauss and Barzel pre-election Bonn

could theoretically utter calumnies and even indulge in fisticuffs without being brought before the law. Only the new Bundestag could relieve them of their

Professor Schäfer, the Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry into Constitu-tional Reform; says he considers this state of affairs highly unlikely to arise if not impossible, and an election campaign usually takes place before the legislative period of the previous Bundestag has

He talks of members of the Bundestag having differing rights after the dissoluilon and intends to put this matter to his committee when it reconvenes in September. The last and delicate that I

Probably at least one member of the Committee of Enquiry will suggest that there cannot be one law for one member and another for another after dissolution of the Bundestag, since there no longer are any members apart from those who are on the relevant committees.

Immunity was introduced in the first place to protect Bundesiag members from attacks by members of the executive and this is the interpretation to be put on the ruling today, as well. What would be "impossible" would be for the head of government and his ministers to be

immune while members of the Bundestag who keep the parliament's work going after dissolution were not.

Thus the present legal setup is quite normal, discriminates against no one and corresponds to the point of Basic Law, especially as it is not only members of the Opposition who are protected but the privilege is spread over the government and Opposition in proportion to the number of seats held.

This is not to say that it would be wrong in any way to amend the consti-tution so that all members of the Bundestag would retain their immunity beyond the expiry of the legislative period up to the constitution of the newly elected

The question is whether this would be advisable in the light of the development of parliamentarianism which is tending towards limitation of parliamentary privilege. The special protection of representatives of the people from the executive seemed necessary in the times of constitutional monarchy, but today it appears largely superfluous.

If Basic Law is to be amended for the umpteenth time another problem arises.
One of the basic principles of the constitution is that there shall be equality of opportunity; but if parliamentary privilege is to be extended beyond the expiry of the legislative period former Bundestag members would be protected while those, seeking a mandate for the first time would not. Is this fair?

Ludger Stein-Ruegenberg (Deutsche Zeitung, 4 August 1972)

The 1968; non-proliferation treaty by the terms of which the United States and the Soviet Union sought to forestall the spread, of nuclear weapons to the "have-nots" has proved largely ineffec-

According to American observers one country in four or so will, by 1976, be in a position to construct muchar available. In addition to the outlier two americas, Russia, Britain, France

and China, a further 27 countries will

not to develop nuclear devices.

The signatories that have yet to ratify the non-proliferation treaty include this country, Japan, Italy and Switzerland, all countries eminently capable of developing nuclear weapons of their own.

Bgypt, Turkey and Australia have also

powered by natural utanium are concernational atomic Basery Agency in Vienna & in no way empowered to check domestic uranium mining output and countries with no uranium reserves of their own can conclude agreement to their countries behind

Faile pittonium is a by-product of these relatively that can be isolated relatively daily chemical means. There is a statistican, way of controlling the furthern and the statistic of the means that is put the statistic of hydrogen bombs, which is small consolation. Ten small by tonium bombs are dabable of wreaking the havor wrought, by one twenty-

New firearms legislation tightens grip on both arms and ammunition

If everything runs according to plan, no more than a truncheon as they are their own laws - and is intended to about sixteen million people in this country will go to their nearest police station in the first six months of next year. About twelve million of them will admit that they have one or more firearms at home, three million will register pistols and revolvers while hundreds of thousands will tell officials that they possess sub-machine guns, machine guns, mortars, anti-aircraft guns and other

The Bundestag passed a firearms law to this effect before the summer recess but experts at the Ministry of the Interior no longer believe that there will be such a sudden upsurge of honesty.
The Federal Republic Is a nation that

bristles with weapons even though many citizens certainly do not know how easy it is to obtain firearms legally. The Schützenbund - an organisation for gunlovers - estimates that there are about twenty millions firearms in the country.

Three and a half million are in the possession of the police or armed forces. The remaining sixteen and a half million firearms would be enough to arm a quarter of the population. About three quarters of privately-owned firearms are not pistols and revolvers but long-barrelled weapons such as carbines, muskets and

This is a result of the firearms laws previously effective in the Federal states. These were based on the 1938 regulations. As nobody at that time could imagine criminals using weapons longer than about two feet, permission had only to be obtained for the acquisition and carriage of short-barrelled weapons.

At present and until the end of the year when the current Federal state laws expire, this permission is easier to obtain in some Federal states than others.

Taxi-drivers can easily obtain arms in Bavaria for example while in North Rhine-Westphalia bank messengers carry

A public prosecutor shot himself in Hamburg last January after it had

been revealed that he had suspended

criminal proceedings in a large number of

cases in return for a fine which he then

licence.

Until the new law takes effect the Federal Republic will continue to be one of the most liberal countries in the world where the purchase of long-barrelled weapons is concerned.

Eighteen-year-olds for instance are unable to sign a hire-purchase agreement for a record-player but until 1 January 1973 they will be allowed to buy as many firearms as they can pay for.

It was only fully-automatic machine guns that were not available legally in the past to private individuals. Machine and sub-machine guns are covered by the military weapons law that has already come into force.

No authority in the Federal Republic can give private individuals permission to buy arms of this type. Private trade has been banned and their production has to

Of course they can still be obtained illegally by anyone who wants them that badly. Many of the bars frequented by gun-toting circles sell more than just beer. ummunition is also hawked along with Uzi sub-machine guns from Israel for example or the MG 42 highly-recommended by World War Two veterans.

Members of the Disseldorf branch: of the Police Trade Union decided to test the validity of such claims last year. Plain-clothes men needed only a few hours to obtain a high-quality machine

Experts at the Ministry of the Interior believe that even larger weapons are in circulation and refer to advertisements in magazines for weapon collectors and dealers. "If flak guns from the Second World War are wanted and offered for sale, there must be some in existence."

The new firearms law covers the whole country - the Federal states cannot pass

unable to acquire firearms or a gun disarm gun-lovers and control the possession of arms more thoroughly than previous arms laws have done.

The private ownership of military weapons and trade in them remains illegal. Some modern equipment has also been banned. It is no longer legal to use electronic sighting mechanisms which function reliably at night.

Potential victims do not know that infra-red equipment is being used. American troops have used equipment of this type in Vietnam and American military sources claim that it has proved a success.

Permission will be needed for trading in and possessing all weapons under the new firearms law. Long-barrelled arms will only be obtainable under licence, bringing them into line with short-barrelled weap-

Licences will be issued sparingly. The only people entitled to carry weapons will be those who need them to protect their life. An applicant for a licence must be of good character and able to handle firearms.

Sportsmen and huntsmen will be given special privileges under the new law though they will have to be members of a club or be in possession of a hunting But huntsmen will lose one of their

privileges too - apart from long-barrelled weapons which they can purchase in any quantity they will only be able to obtain two pistols or revolvers. Collectors of historic weapons also

need a licence as experience has shown that replicas of old guns can be converted into lethal firearms without too much difficulty.

The weakness of the new firearms law is the six-month transition period lasting until 30 June next year. During this period people in the possession of firearms will have to register their weapons

As a rule, they will then obtain five-year licence, legalising their poses, sion of firearms. Persons not registerit their weapons risk imprisonment and the confiscation of their arms.

The risk of discovery is however min mal as long as an owner of firearms doe not flaunt his illegal weapons in public and as long as the police do not obtain search warrant for his home.

Those people who register their arm according to the terms of the new in will, with few exceptions, be those who expect to obtain a licence without an odd word is heard now and again but difficulty. Agreed resistant and again the current intra-German negotiations is like being in a theatre for while the actors are on stage—an odd word is heard now and again but difficulty. Agreed resistant and again the current intra-German negotiations is like being in a theatre for while the actors are on stage—an odd word is heard now and again but difficulty. surrender his weapon.

The law will not therefore discriminals in the Federal Republic d even if this were the case it would at mean much. Firearms will still be legal; obtainable in neighbouring countries there are as yet no joint Europen regulations — and importing individual weapons would pose no difficulties a European frontiers are easy to cross.

Legal loophole plugged

Officials at the Ministry of the Interior believe that the most effective measur against the abuse of firearms will be clause of the new law that has been link mentioned in discussions.

A licence will be needed in future to obtain ammunition as well as ams, late past law-breakers could obtain a weaps illegally and buy the necessary amount tion without difficulty in the nexes gunsmiths or from a mail-order firm.

Now that this shortcoming in the last has been eliminated, the Ministry of the Interior believes that wrongdoers will find it hard to obtain ammunition regulary.

ammunition and the police will do all they can to make sure that none is setup If Bonn's plans materialise, criminal will have plenty of guns in future but w bullets. Dagmar Schroeder-Hildebrand

(Weser Kurler, 5 August 1971)

Traffic offenders may still 'donate' fines to charity

The case prompted the setting up of a parliamentary investigation which was to form of lecture fees or other indemnificaexamine the whole system of imposing tions. fines and distributing the proceeds among deserving organisations,

Its findings are of importance both to the legal authorities in Hamburg and the Federal Republic legal system as a whole. system to abuse his office in order to This is also true of a Bill containing government plans to improve current

The committee of investigation set up in Hamburg uncovered a sink of corruption of considerable proportions.

More than a dozen judges and public prosecutors had, for years suspended proceedings in motoring as well as industrial and economic cases in return for of strict laws, regulations and controls that prevent holders of office from being to charities and non-profit-making organi-sations in which they acted as part-time for money or financial advantage. officials, advisers or paid staff.

Most of the money flowed into the coffers of the League Against Drinking allowed judges and public prosecutors to and Driving and the Transport Science hold sway over a supposedly neutral Seminar, private organisations whose zone, giving rise to an almost irresistable benefit to the community is dublous but

into the helpful lawyers' pockets in the offender is minimal and when there is no

Since the Age of Enlightenment Europeans have always found it particularly embarrassing and disgraceful for a judge or any other senior official in the legal

obtain personal advantages;
There are no grounds for assuming that judges here are better or at any rate more, incorruptible than the ordinary man on the street. And remember that business life is more than a Sunday school pionic.

The relative incorruptibility of the legal

But this system broke down where the fines procedure was concerned as it temptation to abuse their position and

whose benefit to its members working within the legal system is unchallenged.

A remarkable proportion of the fines distributed to these organisations went

longer any public interest in prosecuting

The public prosecutor can decide to suspend proceedings in minor offences on his own initiative. In more serious cases: or when the main proceedings have already started, he has to obtain the approval of the court.

The law nowhere states that suspending proceedings should be made dependent upon or linked with the payment of a fine. But the general practice developed in Hamburg, Bremen and North Rhine. Westphalia is that criminal proceedings are only suspended when the offender has made a contribution to a non-profit-making organisation named by the judge or



public prosecutor. There are only isolated instances of this practice in other Federal states, if it occurs at all.

This practice, though not supported by the law, is justified by a sense of logic that is as subtle as it is disgraceful. In proceedings where suspension is considered, it is argued, the final doubts about the

offender's minimal guilt have often a been cleared up. Doubts of this type ca only be overcome when the offender part a "voluntary" fine to show he regretship

But how voluntary are the action of defendant who weighs up the dik of possible sentence and entry into chains records against the sum he has to pay he prosecutors in return for an acquitta When a man steals a pair of tights from

a department store to give to his wife and is not offered the same chance of acquittal because he is only a small lish, what will he think of the fairness of system of justice that, with the approximation of the currents not be supported that the currents not be supported to the currents not be supported t of the customs authorities suspends pro ceedings against a person who has evade taxes amounting to 1,360,000 Maris W return for the payment of four hundred thousand Marks? This is what happened in Hamburg.

It is obvious to everybody that the left authorities are guilty of thinly disguist blackmail when they enter into trans actions involving the payment of monty in return for the suspension of criminal proceedings, irrespective of whether in dividual judges or public prosecutors take advantage of the system for their own personal profit or not. The Hambur committee of inquiry has only uncovered the most extreme cases of basically immoral State action.

It would therefore not be too much to hope that the Hamburg authorities p sponsible would alter previous practice

Continued on page 5

Intra-German talks face testing period

difficulty. Anyone registering a machine authing can be understood out of conor sub-machine gun after I January 1931 text. From the few words heard it is hard will not receive a licence and will have to sty whether it is a tragedy or comedy that is being performed.

Once again there is a friendly atmachere after the latest round of talk's bassen State Secretaries Egon Bahr and Michael Kohl. Even East Berlin is opmistic about the progress made.

The Cabinet in Bonn will probably deide soon to stop differentiating beterm preparatory talks and true negotiaim - not that the difference is very omincing anyway. Negotlations can now bein, whatever that may imply.

It obviously implies that the texts can a discussed. But we do not yet know that these texts contain. Careful reading deports from Bonn reveals that for the ass weeks and months only one problem as been discussed - the form of relations between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic,

The reports would suggest that the only problem was whether the two German States should enter into the same type of relations as Australia and Chile or France and Nepal or whether there should be a special relationship based on their common German background:

Without wanting to deny the importance of this issue, it must be remembered that the government originally had somehing quite different in mind. So-called numan easements were to be obtained through negotiations and treaties with the

The ideal outcome would have been for reople, goods, newspapers and books to pass between the two countries free of all estilction as happens between the counhis of Western Europe.

It is obvious that this ideal will not materialise because of the anxieties of the Communist rulers. But it is still important to bear this vision in mind. The whole process of Ostpolitik was not set in motion to achieve recognition for the GDR via treaties with Moscow and Warsaw. Chancellor Brandt wanted to do tomething for the people in Germany.

The great test of Ostpolitik is still to come, it can only be passed if life in our

Continued from page 4

that those responsible in Bonn would the law ending the State blackmail of flemers once and for all.

half nothing of the sort is happening. appearing before the Hamburg milities of inquiry both the Senator of

listice and the head of the Court of appeal called for the retention of current Practice as long as only the State and not adividual judges or public prosecutors profiled from it.

Minister of Justice Gerhard Jahn com-Complete, sexual equality has also provided a new source of marital conflict. petely ignored appeals made to him. He ten approved a Bill drawn up by his Although the overwhelming majority of the population approves of sexual equallimiting enabling the Public Porsecutor's Office to suspend proceedings - even in stious cases - if the court gives its ity in theory, there is increasing evidence to show that many people are not prepared to accept the consequences pproval and the defendant agrees to The nearer the wedding comes and ontribute money to the State or a non-Profit-making organisation. whenever difficulties crop up in married life, the more likely it is for the prejudices of yesterday to break out, it is

Hans Schueler (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 27 August 1972)

Fjannoversche Allgemeine

divided country becomes more tolerable. It is correct that this aim can only be pursued via negotiations with the GDR. But it is also correct that not all negotiations with the GDR bring us unerringly closer to our goal.

The two negotiators must not take the easy way out and discuss the form of future relations between the two coun tries. The government must see to this when it gives its orders for negotiations.

The other, greater and more difficult problem of human easements must not be forgotten. But we are hearing very little about this at present. As far as we are concerned, the settlement of future relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR are only of interest if it helps solve the problems of people in Germany.

Apart from that, it is far more in the GDR's interest than ours to reach an agreement on relations between the two countries. Whatever the outcome, the floodgates of international recognition for the GDR will open. We must look at the situation in a

different light than we did a few years back. International recognition of the GDR could still be delayed for some time if we summoned up all our energies. But it cannot be prevented in the long run after everything that has happened in the past three years. The question is whether all the effort is still worthwhile.

There were originally three reasons for not recognising the GDR. Firstly, it was a protest against the fact that the German people's right of self-determination was violated with the establishment of the GDR. It cannot be claimed that the citizens of the GDR wanted to live in a separate State in 1949.

Secondly, it was meant to demonstrate to the world that the German people did not agree to the division and would end it at the first opportunity:

Thirdly, it was meant to ensure that the

D ivorce, is growing more common in the German Democratic Republic.

The number of annulled marriages totall-

ed only 23,000: ten years ago but this figure had already risen to 26,500 by

Statistics now published reveal that 1971 brought the record figure of 31,000

divorces, almost 3,500 more than in 197.0

when the divorce rate was sixteen for

ting the GDR top of the European league

table. The number of weddings on the

other hand was largely the same as

Investigations within the GDR reveal

that drunkenness is one of the most

frequent causes of divorce or separation

claimed at the influence of the

previous years.

sabotaged by the Communist rulers in East Berlin. It was to be quite clear that the four Allies bore sole responsibility for the political order in Germany. These three reasons have little validity

chance of reunification would not be

today. We know that reunification is not just around the comer. We also know that there can be no new political order in Central Europe without the cooperation of the now strong GDR.

The only thing remaining is the need to continue showing the world that the German people has not come to accept the existing state of affairs indefinitely. The government wishes to achieve this by insisting on a special relationship between the two States who would not for instance be represented by ambassadors in each other's capital but by some sort coi imissioner.

Although the political leadership of the GDR opposes such a solution, there is no real reason why basic or even insurmountable obstacles should exist here. In many respects the GDR itself places great store on the fact that a special relationship should continue to exist between the two

It does not for example want to lose the advantages resulting from the fact that it is indirectly a member of the European Economic Community because of the backdoor provided by intra-Ger-

Real clash of interests

The optimistic statements made in recent weeks are therefore not really as surprising as many people think, Even though many problems are yet to be solved, it was to be assumed from the very beginning that some solution could be found for the question of relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

The real problems will only begin when the government makes a serious attempt to obtain real improvements in the situation of people in both parts of Germany. There is a real clash of interests here — not between the population of the Federal Republic and the population fo the GDR but between the two governments. Friendly, tones from East Berlin do not therefore mean much.

> Wolfgang Wagner (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 August 1972)

Nationalisation almost 100%, **Bundestag told**

Handelsblatt Industriekurier

R eplying to a question put forward in the Bundestag by the CDU/CSU about the current wave of expropriation in the German Democratic Republic, Kar Herold, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry of Intra-German Relations, stated that industry is now almost totally nationalised in the GDR.

The current campaign is directed against industrial and building concerns that are still private, against those where the State has a certain holding and against trade cooperatives run on industrial lines. The few private wholesalers still existing are also included.

Pure handicraft concerns, the retail trade, hotels, restaurants and hostels are not affected by the latest measures though there are some exceptions even

The Socialist Unity Party states that the campaign has resulted in the formation of almost eleven thousand new nationalised concerns and the inclusion of a further 430,000 blue-collar and whitecollar workers in the Socialist sector.

Herold stated that this was the end of a process that had begun when the first wave of expropriation began in what was then the Soviet Zone just after the Second World War. Over 82 per cent of all industrial workers were employed in nationalised concerns last year. This figure has now risen to 99 per cent.

flerold did not fall to point out that those people affected by the new na-tionalisation measures had, from what is known so far, been subject primarily to psychological and economic pressure. Little is known about the type or amount

of compensation. The nationalisation measures obviously took place without the owner's consent where foreigners or citizens of the Federal Republic were concerned, Herold

Compensation is paid into closed accounts. The government is doing all it can to help those affected. One of its aims is to arrange for these closed accounts to be made transferable.

(Handelsblatt, 28 July 1972)

Divorce patterns are becoming a headache for planners

every ten thousand inhabitants.

The divorce rate now stands at eighteen for every ten thousand inhabitants, putfurther training, the married Woman becomes the housewife in the eyes of her husband. He forgets that both partners must help run the home and raise the

Divorce was made easier six years ago by scrapping the principle of guilt. A marriage can now be annulled in the GDR if it has "lost its sense for the married couple, the children and therefore

Despite the high divorce rate the present laws are to be retained - divorce is not going to be made more difficult once again. But the present trend causes the GDR authorities a considerable headache. It has been found that divorces and marital conflicts are already beginning to have an effect on society as whole.

.. It is not only productivity that suffers how and again because of domestic

difficulties. The large number of divorces also increase the numbers of people looking for a home.

It was decided to train people for marriage in an attempt to cut the divorce rate. This occurs on a broad basis and for ideological reasons. The rising number of divorces disproves the Communist theory that marriage is more stable in a Socialist community.

At first a campaign was started to clear ip false, ideas surrounding marriage. Seniinars, lectures, television programmes, books and press reports tried to make people think twice before marrying.

Every weekend newspapers print articles warning for example against the attitude that anyone who is sexually mature is also mature for marriage.

a come ... (Nordwest: Zeltung, 25 July 1972)

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Hot money does world trade little good

ajor and minor currency crises such as have been cropping up for years to another or among several countries, be it on the lookout for higher interest rates with ever greater regularity provide new or greater security, be it out of fear of devaluation or in anticipation of revaluaanalyses, statements and prophecies. Of tion. course these monetary upsets are a grave danger and should not be taken too lightly. But if everything that has ever been said on this subject were correct world trade would have collapsed conpletely long ago.

What we can see with our own two eyes is not necessarily the truth, Despite all the currency unrest and nervousness on foreign exchange markets, despite floods of money from one country to another in wild proportions and State-organised pro-phylactic measures world trade continues

on a high level as ever.
This fact is by no means so astonishing as it might seem at first glance. Economic relationships between countries can in fact be divided into two categories, which can never be entirely separated but are nonetheless quite distinct. There is the traffic of current payments and the traffic

The former covers payment for all trade in goods and services with other countries by means of foreign exchange. Mainly it covers imports and exports, payments for transportation costs and foreign travel, money transfers by Gast-arbeiter (foreign workers) to their home countries and other such transactions. In other words current payments are for any tangible thing with a direct or indirect

The other category, the transfer of capital, involves marked financial transactions, such as opening an account with a foreign bank or buying foreign se-

It is this latter field that is in the main the cause of the currency unrest when floods of capital move from one country

There is gold fever, a veritable gold rush at the moment, the like of which has never been seen before. Within twelve months the price on the Federal Republic

of 7,050 Marks.

But whatever the reasons believed the floods of hot money they can affect the efforts of the afflicted country to stabilise its currency to a great extent. For years countries have been trying to find ways of warding off unwanted

influxes of hot money.

It is possible to use methods that are in accordance with a free market economic system such as alterations to rates of interest, adjustments to currency parity, floating and fiscal measures, or to embark on direct State intervention such as controls and bans on the traffic in capital. It is dirigistic measures of this kind that have been on the increase lately, leading to an obvious limitation of convertibility, and they have quite rightly been cri-

All the same it is important to note that in the whole postwar period in most countries there has not been free transfer of capital, the highest level of convertibility. This applies not only to developing countries, but also to most industrialised nations

Britain, France, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and Japan, to name but a few, have never completely removed their legal restrictions on the free flow of capital (particularly exportation of capital). They have simply adjusted the restrictions, tightening them up or slackening the relations, tightening the palance of payments dictated.

Even the United States started to apply State control to the free flow of capital to and from other countries some time back. Only two countries had unlimited convertibility until a short time ago — the Pederal Republic of Germany and

Switzerland, Now both of these countries are seeking their salvation in the control of capital coming into the country so as to ward off unwanted floods of specula-

The great achievement of these two countries in keeping complete liberty of capital transfer for so, long is underlined in one way by the fact that free capital transfer is not one of the ideals mentioned in the aims of the International Monetary Fund.

The architects of the IMF obviously considered they would be alming too high to expect countries to liberalise the transfer of capital. The IMF statute book simply requires that payments and transfers "for current international business" should not be subject to exchange

controls of any kind.

As a matter of fact the functioning and flourishing of world trade depends far more on the maintenance of convertibility for current business than on completely free transfer of capital.

This can be seen from the fact that in the past twenty years world trade has developed in a most favourable manner even though, as I have said, many countries exercised exchange controls or indeed introduced them. No country, at least no industrial nation, would dispense with free convertibility on current pay-ments, it since without it the country would put itself at a disadvantage in the international division of labour. Of course the beneficial effect is all the

greater when there is completely free traffic of capital since the money can flow into those countries and regions where it will bring about the maximum of production. But it is precisely this useful function that is unfortunately not being carried out by the deluge of capital in the latest speculative moves. These capital shifts have nothing of the much vaunted beneficial effects of the free transfer of capital. On the contrary these movements f capital have a disruptive if not destruc-ve effect and it is essential to counteract them. But this can only be achieved effectively when confidence has been restored in the international currency setup. Hans Roeper

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschiand, 27 July 1972)

Gold speculation could cool down

exchange for a kilo of gold has rocketed by 2,324 Marks. On 31 July 1971 the price was 4,726 Marks, but by 31 July this year it had reached the record level rate .on the Eurodollar and Asia foliar markets seemed so there that they quickly switched to gold.

money markets

On international markets the increase in price conforms pretty well to these figures, too. The reasons for this run on gold, which had led to a real boom in the royal metal-hi tecent months particularly brought, then no firm rate of interest are oute obvious. price of four to five per cent. Now in fact

There is the worldwide instability of politics, increased tension in the Vietnam War, and, Middle, Bast | conflict, among the increase has been vastly more. the increase has been vasuy more.

It seems as if gold has taken itself off the money standard. It appears in many deals now virtually as a currency in its own right. This was helped by the West's currency policy which simed to strip gold of its monetary nature, but was totally unable to limit the limit the limit to limit the limit the limit to limit the limit th other things) and especially international currency unrest, which are making money people with money to save turn to gold as a sound investment — from the sheikh of ferritories where the oil flows free to the man in the street who wants to build up a fiest-egg. unable to limit the importance of the metal. Ryon though the Bundesbank vehemently denies that the free brice of gold is directly connected with the nest egg.

Recently It has proved cleat that everyone appreciates gold as a safe way of investing money, even though it does not bear interest. The yellow metal is still

currency policy development, this is so!

The latest development on foreign regarded as a solid bastion against the exchange markets has made it clear that evils of inflation, which is a composite the tendency on the gold market was in Politicians and theoreticians who, a contradiction to the currency policy. And short time ago, were trying to pass off the yet lately there have been efforts made fetishism of the rush to gold as a by the East to make gold once again the basis of the international currency retrograde step and were prophesying nasty surprises for those who speculated in gold have now been proved utterly system. The Soviet Union and the Bul-

move. Speculators had a better idea of what Spectacular rises in the price of gold are they were about. The reduced interest not entirely due to speculators and

garians are the main protagonists of this

hoarders. Industry is constantly making demands for the metal and supply of it is

not keeping pace. In 1971 about 1,350 tons of gold were used in industrial processes, while "only" an estimated 200 tons was hoarded. Only -1,250 tons of gold were mined in the year. Mining of new supplies of the proclous metal is likely to stagnate infilie years to come, but hi three years time it estimated that industrial requirements will be'1,600 tons over the year.

South Africa products about eighty per cent of the gold mined in the Western world and has thus virtually a menopoly of the market. For years South Africa was pressed by a balance of payments deficit; but now the republic has freed itself. It is no longer under any pressure to supply the market with all the gold it demands: South Africa is able to cut back supplymand withus to an extent

Bonn has made things difficult for the small saver who wants to turn his cash into gold! For some time now there has been an'ieleven per cent value added tax levied on gold. This is hard to understand, since the importation of gold could help to neutralise the effects of floods of incoming hot money, which was digitor. M.

Those who want to make large savings through gold turn to Switzerland. There gold can be bought cheaper (no VAT). But the small saver is unable to do so, as he has not got the required contacts. It is thus high time VAT on gold was abolished in the Federal Republic.

(Lubecker Nachrichten, 1 August 1972)

Tons of new banknotes in reserve

A mong the most closely guar treasures in the Federal Reput there is a heap of worthless paper, in electronically protected money vaulte the Bundesbank in Frankfurt there a several tons of banknotes fresh from presses with a face value of me thousands of millions of Marks Butter expert on money matters in Funds has said that you could not even "ty pencil" with this money.

It is ersatz currency which the But bank state will be exchanged for notes at present in circulation if them slump in the value of the Mark.

The money is part of "Opena Ersatzserie" which is being treated bank officials as top secret. Since St



when preparations for the printing di emergency money were begun one at details about it have filtered out fman vaults into daylight. A Bundebet spokesman confirmed to the Device Depeschen-Dienst that the money exist It was designed by graphic arisi les Mittrof from Frankfurt.

Mittrof is well-known to experison country's banknotes already. He design the notes of the Bank Deutscher Links which have been withdrawn from drop tion, His 5-Mark design showed Eca and the Bull and he also designed hts and 100-Mark notes with portain d Imhof and Muffel.

The creatz money is described by experts at the Bundesbank as a pur-emorgency reserve. The Federal Republic must always be prepared to exchange the money in circulation for a new selfall takes about two years to manufacture its total amount of money that would be needed, and there is hardly a central bal in any industrial country that doubt have emergency money in its vaulis.

The paper money stored in Finiti "there were a serious disruption to the circulation of current notes". The sites disruption in mind is a major influe but the government could call for a exchange of "new notes for old" If a value of the Mark were severely under mined by the circulation of a vast number of counterfelt notes.

Germans have a bad reputition for being the inventors of such an application. During the Second World War large quantities of pound notes who printed in Germany with the intented scattering them by parachute over Giel Britain. This fake money would probable have put a greater strain on the British economy than the war effort. But the Luftwaffe was unable to act as Sant Claus to the British people in this way

Frankfurt's emergency money designed as a first series and is in the life of 10; 20; 50 and 100-Mark notes The design of the notes is largely a sent. The in special types of paper in Great Billian and France.

Printing was carried out by the Bunko drickerel (national printers) in Bedin and Giesecke & Devrient GmbH, the Municipal printers.

The Bundesbank refuses to divulge hos much the substitute money cost in produce or how much the total face value of the notes is. A comparative study great some idea of the possible volume of call involved. The total weight of all notes all present in circulation (not coins) is estimated to be something like 600 tons goods train of thirty wagons would be

needed to shift the lot.

COMMON MARKET

Study group plots causes of EEC price differences



Dice differences in the six countries of the EEC have, according to the Empean Commission in Brussels, "far from levelled out to the degree that might have been expected and hoped for after fourteen years of EEC". for instance a vacuum cleaner may cost

twice as much in Strasbourg as it does just across the Rhine in Kehl in the faleral Republic. GFK, the Consumer, takeling and Sales Research Organisa-tan in Nuremberg, working on behalf of the EEC Commission, stated that the differences were largely the result of "carefully aimed price and sales procedies by producers and only to a small estent an outcome of trade margins and

According to the BEC liaison bureau in som the European Commission will, as a mult of this research, strengthen its consumer policies.

The bureau reports: "In fact, despite he breakdown of custom barriers and the moduction of free trading in goods and grices as well as the uniform system in value added tax the difference in price of the same article in various EEC countries is still quite startling."

The GFK worked on the price variations of 35 consumer items in 1968 manufactured by companies "that have a quite significant market position within the EEC". They studied foodstuffs, electrical household goods, radios and tape recorders and photographic equipment. The followng discoveries were made in the various

patenting system common to all European countries could become a

rally, according to the proposals made at the governmental conference held between 19 and 30 June this year in

Lixembourg involving 21 European

- As far as electrical household implements are concerned overall shop prices differ by as much as 51 per cent. The Federal Republic is the cheapest country for electrical goods, France the most expensive. The main reason for price variations is that in countries with a high degree of saturation of the market there is "a tendency towards lower prices".

Moreover in the Federal Republic and the Netherlands business is good enough to keep shop prices low. Furthermore retail prices are largely affected by widely diverging trade margins (low in Italy, moderate in the Federal Republic, Belgium and Luxembourg and high in France

Foodstuffs are cheapest in Holland and most expensive in Italy with total price differences over the six countries of 50.9 per cent on average. The main reasons for the divergences are the differing levels of concentration and modernisation of trading in the various countries. Italy has a food shop for every 105 people, the Federal Republic one for every 350. "This allows food producers to fix varying prices for sales to wholesalers". So the overall trade margin in Italy is the lowest at 18.6 per cent, despite Italy's high consumer prices. The Federal Republic has the highest trade margin at 30.8 per cent.

In addition it is asserted that "fixed prices are not synonymous with high or low consumer prices".

Radio and television are cheapest in the Federal Republic, dearest in France, in fact 79 per cent dearer. Differing trade structures are a more important factor in determining these higher prices than the variation in the price paid by wholesalers

The trade margin in Luxembourg and The Netherlands ranges from 33 to 41 per cent, while the fragmented business in Italy shows a margin of only twenty to 21 per cent, the lowest in the BEC. In the Federal Republic, too, the overall trade margin is "relatively small". This, together with the low retail prices, "reflects the high degree of rationalisation and

- Cameras are cheapest in the Federal Republic, roll films in France and colour reversal film in Belgium. The differences in retail prices of the cheapest and the dearest EEC country with regard to photographic equipment as a whole is 23.7 per cent. In this sector, too, the differences can be put down to production policies geared to the structure of trade. The business is far more concentrated in the Federal Republic and The Netherlands, comparatively speaking, and this means that purchase prices can be kept low. Trade margins can be kept wide and despite this favourable shop prices are possible.

In this sphere, too, it is confirmed that differing pricing systems (price mainte-nance or the net price system) have only a minor role to play in the level of the final retail price.

The discoveries made by this study should, according to the Bonn lialson bureau, "certainly have some effect on the future policies of the EEC with regard to industry, competition, regional matters and structure in any case".

Once again it has been shown how important the efforts of the European Commission to bring about standardisa-tion of legal and fiscal matters within the EBC are for the consumer. These efforts are designed to lead to a structure that makes marketing in Europe as unified as n any one country.

Also it has been underlined that stricter application of EEC competitiveness rules is essential to remove all restrictions to and distortions of the free traffic in goods, services, people and capital...

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 August 1972)

European patent to cover 21 countries planned

A diplomatic conference will be held to debate the proposals. The diplomats will meet next year in Munich to discuss the device is novel; the practical testing various facets of the European patent, procedure which will lead to the issuing and give them their approval.

The agreement provides for the creaof a European patent and then the petition and appeal procedure.

Every item put forward for patenting will be passed to a branch office of the

called for, after the date of priority.

Patents Journal.

appeal procedure.

The practical testing of the new device

(its patentability, newness, degree of originality and industrial applications) is

only carried out at the request of the

patentee. Application for practical testing

must be made not more than six months

from the date of publishing of the

European research report in the European.

Objections to the decisions of the

European Patents Office can be raised

with the appropriate bodies (The Cham-

tion of the European Patents Office with ealquarters in Munich. The office will issue European patents and deal with European Patents Office in The Hague objections to patents, and an administrato check whether it conforms with the tive committee consisting of representausual formalities. At the same time the tives from all countries covered by the barmational treaty will act as a watchdog Office will put the article up to the test of originality. The publication of the announcement of application for a patent in the Patents Office's work. the International Patents Office in The

will continue in operation as the exch department and will be incorpoalei into the main organisation. It will dropean patents will be considered

he same as national patents in the countries covered by the treaty. They will be subject to the normal provisions of law

in the various States.

The period of validity of European
The period of validity of European states will be subject to the same conditions invalidating patents. At any sie States covered by the new proposals will be able to declare their reservations with the same of well-diffy of with regard to the period of validity of European patents and their national con-dillois of invalidity for a transitional period of ten years after the agreement

comes into operations.

The procedure for granting patents falls hito four sections. There will be the

formal testing of new inventions and the ber of Petitions and The High Chamber of simultaneous research into whether the Petitions). The draft plan for the setting up of this

European Patents Office does not preclude the possibility that a group of countries covered by the agreement might want to enter into special agreements among themselves.

This provision was made with the EEC in mind Work is at present in progress on drafting the procedure for a European patent for the Common Market

A further section of the draft plan goes into great detail about the provisions for announcement of application to a patent about the provisions for judgment of originality — will follow after a period of eighteen months from the date of application, or, if a priority is a priority in the provisions for the priority is a priority in the priority in the provisions for the provisions for the provisions for the provisions for the priority is a patent about the provisions for the p patents sphere.

All countries covered by the agreement want to see the speedy introduction of a European patent. But the matter does throw up difficult problems of adjustment which are to be solved by periods and provisions of transition. National patents offices could over a period of fifteen years do the work of processing applications for patents in Europe, with Appeal against the issuing of a patent can be lodged up to nine months after issue. The European Patents Office is the body responsible for carrying out the their powers and responsibilities being gradually reduced over this period.

If the agreement on the creation of a European system of issuing patents is signed in 1973 the European patents machinety could be in operation, according to estimates, by 1977.

(Handelshlatt, 26 July 1972)

EEC wants to 'release' 200 Eurocrats

WELT...SONNTAG

Berlaymont skyscraper, the head-quarters of EEC officialdom in Brussels, is the scene of a good deal of jostling for position of late. As long as the outcome of the plebiscites in Norway and Denmark do not alter plans and there is no change of government in Great Britain in the next few weeks Hogmanay this year will be the time when the original six-strong European Economic Community becomes a Club of Ten.

A long-serving professional Eurocrat hailing from the Federal Republic, for instance, will find that in practice from 2 January 1973 his daily work will not only entail getting to grips with the highly different mentalities of the French, Italians, Dutch, Belgians and Luxembourgers, but will have the added complication of fathoming the British, Danish, Norwegian and Irish way of thinking.

Inasmuch as this Federal Republic EEC official is among the 600 highest ranking, and thus highest paid, European civil servants he is not in fact at all sure at the moment that from 2 January 1973 he will be sitting at his accustomed desk.

Already, the brigade of professional Eurocrats is 8,000 strong and in order to prevent it from swelling even more the BEC Commission in Brussels is taking steps to encourage about 200 holders of top-ranking positions in the Community to yield them more or less voluntarily in favour of senior officials from the four applicant countries.

Although the Commission has tried to bring this about with promises of financial recompense which are generous in the extreme so far the effects of its campaign have been just about nil. Instead Berlaymont House is ringing with the slogans of a possible protest strike!

The wage bill for the officials working at the European headquarters will increase by about 34 per cent even in the most favourable circumstances, as the draft budget for 1973 published recently

The lion's share of the wage bill is taken up by translators and simultaneous interpreters, and this is bound to rise by 75 per cent at the end of the year.

Seven official languages

Whereas organisations such as the United Nations with 132 member States can get by with five official languages (English, Prench, Spanish, Russian and Chinese) and Nato with its fifteen member ries needs only two (English and French) the ten-strong EEC will permit itself the luxury of seven official languages (German, French, English, Italian, Dutch, Danish and Norwegian) in which all EEC reports — several thousand each year - must be written.

. No one expects every professional European to master seven language quite apart from all the other specialised knowledge they are expected to carry in their heads and so it is generally expected that at Berlaymont House the unofficial language to be used for everyday contacts will be Franglais, a hybrid of French and

(Welt am Sonntag, 30 July 1972)

POLLUTION

Genscher aims to institutionalise environmental conservation

È nvironmental commissioners, Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher feels, ought to be appointed to all Federal Ministries and authorities with the purpose of vetting all government schemes in close conjunction with the proposed Federal Office for Environmental Protec-

In order to assess further the extent of environmental damage the Federal Cabinet has also resolved to introduce an environmental statistics Bill.

Grit and weedkiller wreck Cologne's tree-lined streets

Road salting has succeeded where exhaust fumes have failed. As in Hamburg, roadside trees have started to die en masse in Cologne. Along miles of highway once-proud fifty-year-old lime data, including the following: trees point accusingly bare branches at the sky this summer. They have not sprung a single leaf.

The general public have already written off the trees as dead. The city authorities, on the other hand, talk in terms of more than 1,000 trees being on the "danger

Cologne has commissioned a report by the Rhenish chamber of agriculture on the detailed reasons for the demise of the trees in order to be able to ensure the continued survival of the remaining 44,000-odd trees that line the city's

In preliminary talks following an initial inspection of the dear departed a number of reasons for the sad demise of the lime trees have already been determined.

The major offender is salting of icy roads in the winter. A mixture of chemicals and slush is sprayed by passing cars on to the manhole-sized patches of earth that are frequently all the breathing-space that is left trees in a vast expanse of concrete.

The villains of the piece are the corporation roads department, closely followed by the transport department, which also spreads large amounts of grit between tramlines in winter.

The most desolate victims are indeed to be found in the tree-lined central reservations of green belt roads and boulevards. where corporation tramlines extend.

In spring and summer the transport department also sprays the tramlines with substantial amounts of weedkiller, which likewise contributes towards the demise of once-proud trees.

Along these central reservations the tramlines are mounted not on cobbles but on the loose chippings in which railway sleepers are generally embedded and the drainage has been particularly effective over the last two dry years in which the level of the water table has fallen in any

ut not least street markets are to blame, pitches being subjected to regular cleaning with detergent-dosed water, buckets being swilled against nearby trees. A circular is to be distributed among stallholders prohibiting this practice.

the city itself has imposed an embargo on the use of weedkiller until October for the time being. A large number of trees will probably have to be felled nonetheless but a number of others, it is hoped, will recover.

Every tree may be allotted two metres of topsoil free from concrete, it being hoped that this would ensure survival.

Hans Willenweber (Weser Kurier, 27 July 1972)

state government of North Rhine West phalia.

In this new experiment designed to ensure the blological survival of inland waterways, a vital factor is that all motorised vessels plying them have compressors on board.

The idea is to channel compressed air to the ship's screw. It will be pumped from a jet mantle in the screw's rotation.

The Minister expects the proposed legislation to result in a considerable wement in the availability of data

for environmental planning. The Bill will empower the Federal Office for Environmental Protection to compile all relevant information and draw up what will amount to a central data index for environmental planning.

At a press conference in Bonn Herr Genscher recalled that the Environmental Affairs Commission had expressly advo-cated the compilation of additional and more relevant environmental statistics.

Not until all available information on the subject had been compiled could a comprehensive analysis be made and appropriate legislative action be undertaken to combat pollution of the environment, the Minister noted.

The Bill provides not only for the coordination of existing statistics but also for the compilation of supplementary

 Refuse disposal by local authorities, industry and animal husbanders Water supplies and power station ef-

fluent disposal Effluent disposal in animal husbandry

- Accidents in the storage and transport substances liable to endanger water - All investment necessitated by considerations of environmental protection

in industry and animal husbandry. Statistical coverage of public and industrial water supply and disposal is also to

No provisions have yet to be made for statistics on other environmental hazards, particularly in respect of noise and the atmosphere. These, Herr Genscher stated. will depend on the passage of further environmental legislation.

In this context the Minister mentioned the Atmospheric Protection Bill, which he considers to be particularly urgent, so much as to warrant an emergency session of the Bundestag home affairs committee in order to ensure passage prior to the

The additional cost to the Federal and state governments in 1973 of statutory obligations to revise and coordinate existing statistics will be somewhere in the region of four million Marks, Latest,

Additional measures, Herr Genscher commented, cost money, and this was something people in this country, the work of which in the environmental sector has gained international recognition, must be prepared to accept as necessary expenditure.

By December the Minister also hopes to be able to submit a new draft Water Rates Bill. Herr Genscher reiterated his conviction that those responsible for environmental pollution ought to foot the bill.

He also saw no reason why the additional cost of environmentally more satisfactory products ought invariably to be paid by the consumer. The Minister was of the opinion that environmentally unobjectionable products need not necessarily cost more than their pollutant

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 August 1972)

New methods of spotting oil polluters

Ships' bilges are occasionally pumped free of old oil, an indictable offence that is hard to pinpoint in individual instances. A new method, it is claimed, can swiftly identify environmental offen-

Schleswig-Holstein state waterways board has equipped coastal police patrols with new detection devices. As soon as an oil slick is sighted the police take a sample from the slick and from the bilges of the likely offender.

Chemical and photometrical analysis indicates without a shadow a doubt whether the two are identical. Fingerprinting could not be more accurate. The Schleswig-Holstein police have al-

ready taken fifty samples for analysis and secured convictions of offenders.

Lakes and rivers too polluted, many believe

espite summer temperatures people are not bathing as much as they up to according to a survey conducted ! the Allensbach market research organic tion. The survey showed that lake at particularly the rivers of the Feder Republic are no longer clean enough for

Seventy per cent of the people in the country over sixteen years of age believe that the rivers are too polluted, the nineteen per cent are of the view half the rivers are no longer clean enough [bathing. Only three per cent were of view that the condition of the rivers. good enough for bathing and eight a cent claimed that they were not come

tent enough to give a reply.

Lakes in the Federal Republic have better reputation, but almost half to people questioned (46 per cent) said the were too muddy. A further 32 per cent were of the view that lakes were to polluted for pleasant bathing.

. The Rhine has the worst reputationing seventy per cent of those asked mainteed that the great river was badly pollud and 22 per cent said it was polluted.

The Elbe was also given black math 68 per cent unalntained it was bally polluted. The Main came off sight better — only 47 per cent and the Wan only 36 per cent. The Danube has adju lost its image of the blue Danubs Only 29 per cent claimed that it was bally

Men are more suspicious of bathy waters than women, those with advant education than those with normal whole ing, the people in Westphalia mont so

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zelug

Aerial photos pin-point pollution offenders

nfra-red aerial photographs will, the Association of Ruhr Town Councils hopes, aid atmospheric and water pollu-

tion checks and planning.
Ten per cent of the 5,000-odd square kilometre surface area of the Ruhr region have so far been surveyed, heat radiation being measured and recorded on magnetic tape and then transferred to black and

The varying tones of grey, when analysed by experts, reveal details of location and temperature of factories, residential areas, roads and vehicles, not to mention estimates suggest that the total cost will, burning slag and garbage tips and effluent, be nearer 4.8 million Marks of project in the Rhine of because the contract of the con

Ships may help revitalise inland waterways

Surprisingly simple rescue operations : may prove sufficient to ensure the polluted: rivers, and inland; waterways, according to the Inland Waterways Research Institute of Duisburgure frequency

Operations are to be conducted by the hips that ply the rivers, lakes and canals in question; The oxygen with for the survival of vegetation is to be pumped into the water via the chief a recording into the water via the ship's propellers.

Initial trials have just been latinghed by the institute, and commissioned by the state government of North Rhine-West-

Hans Wüttenweger (Weser Kurier, 27 July 1972) rotation.

According to the Duisburg boffins this, oxygen chuming procedure la already, problems remaining to be solved will take at least two years to deal with,

Above all the oxygen must be fed to the water in such a way as to ensure that the vessel does not loose momentum. Also, no one is yet sure how much oxygen remains "down below" to enrich the water.

Not until exact measures have been taken willigita be possible to state how great a benefit for underwater flora and fauna can be expected to result from this aquarium effect. Supplied to the total

The specialists are definitely of the opinion, however, that provided tax incentives were given to ensure the implementation of the principle the quality of water in navigated rivers, lakes and carials could be improved.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 July 1972)

The association has so far invested 150,000 Marks in the aerial survey coducted by the Offenbach Instituted Applied Geo-Science (Aero Exploration

Night-time photographs of the Bother trunk road cloverleaf indicate that halfs surveys will in future be feasible out night, hot engines being registered as light spots on the infra-red exposures.

The experts have even tried their has at analysing aerial photographs of the parking lots at the Bochum Ord work determining the length of time cas at parked and judging from the extended engines have cooled down whether the belong to shift-workers or white-colla

Heat registration is sensitive enough distinguish objects four by one meter surface area and in residential area and shopping complexes differences in hear radiation have been compared as a mean of assessing the efficacy of insulation a

buildings.

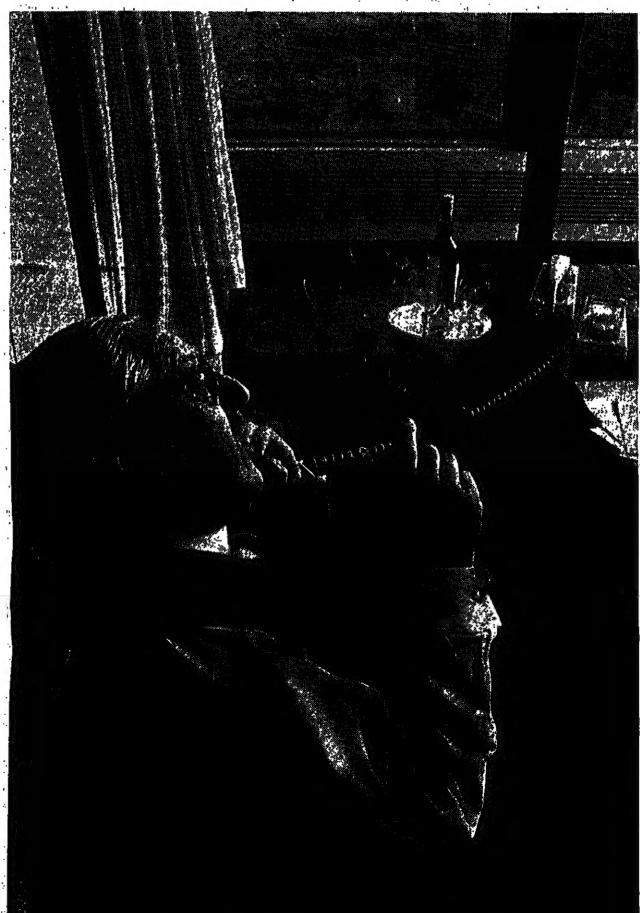
Burning slag heaps, a particular for sance in the Ruhr, will, it is hoped, pinpointed with the aid of important and could be a sance to the same got garbage tips fermenting on the of urban areas,

Aerial heat measurements have alread successfully recorded the length and temperature of steaming effluent pumper

into the Rhine near Dulsburg.
Fritz-Hellmut Hirt of the Ruhr Toyal Councils Association points out the risks that may arise from the projected chall of power stations along the Rhine onc warm cooling-water is pumped back into

Were critical temperatures to deve measurements could promptly be taken by air along the whole length of the Rhine from Basle in Switzerland to the Dutch estuary. Friedrich Kassebeer (Süddentsche Zeitung, 28 July 1972)

When you do business, you want to check all the offers. So why choose the first airline that comes to mind?



After all, not every offer that crosses your desk has to be a million dollar deal for you to check it. A lot of what you check is for sums that are even less than the air fare between Frankfurt and New York.

Assuming that you have to fly to the States on business in the coming weeks, we think we have some interesting offers. For example, we fly to New York from six German cities (Berlin, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart). Once on board, you can choose between two first run movies* and, if you're flying one of our 747's, there's a bar in First Class, special non-smoking sections and lots and lots of room (you know the 747).

Furthermore, as far as we're concerned America doesn't stop in New York. In fact, we fly to 13 US cities: New York, San Francisco, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Portland, Seattle, Washington. As far as we know, no one else does this. So if you have business partners who don't happen to live in New York, why not find out exactly what we do have to

You can book your Pan Am flight at any IATA travel agent

Standard International charge \$ 2.50

the state of the state of

254 2 12 157

A Arrest or Many



Youth fetish, death dread at Leverkusen exhibition

only a poet — and an old poet at that — could have said, "Those whom the gods love die young." To be young and stay young is important. Death to old age and everything old.

Let's not speak of death. You only live twice. It's always other people who die - and then mainly the old. Death is literature - Death in Venice. Death is cinema - Death of a Salesman. There is a long list of cliches associated with death.

Fetisch Jugend - Tabu Tod (Youth as a Fetish - Death as Taboo) is a good title for an exhibition wishing to show how our society is captivated by youth and how it banishes death from its midst.

It shows how youth has become an ideology and death its basic enemy. Fetish and Taboo, youth and death, affect all of us. As this is the case and as they surround is in all spheres of life, it cannot only be the task of art and the artist to develop this theme.

Rolf Wedewer and Thomas Kemper, the organisers of the exhibition in Schloss Morsbroich, Leverkusen, have therefore adopted the same method as they did in an exhibition they put on last year - Die Puppe - Aspekte zum Bild der Frau (The Doll - Factors in the Image of Woman).

As the problem is social, they have

adopted a form of presentation combining pictures and exhibits, posters and quotations, photographs and statistics. Has this combination succeeded? Does the material provide enough stimulus?

Two objects by Timm Ulrichs, his Old Age Pyramid (1970) and General German Mortality Table (1960/62) give rise to the fear that there is going to be a lot to read when going round the exhibition.

But there is nothing important to read, a fact that is demonstrated at the entrance to the exhibition where visitors are confronted by a plaque stating: "Statistically, a person dies in Europe with every stroke of lightning." Anyone ignorant of the statistics or the frequency of thunderstorms in Europe will cross the threshhold with a hollow feeling in the pit of his stomach.

Youth as a fetish - this applies mainly to the sales and advertising world, to consumer behaviour and the evaluation of performance. "Our creativity quotient is 97.3 per cent as our average age is 27.8," is the slogan under which one advertising agency tries to attract clients.

"No applicants over 38," can often be read in the positions vacant columns of the local press. But what if a person is older than 38? "You are never too,old," an advertisement states by way of encour-

Film booklet

his year's Cannes Film Pestival saw as large an entry from West Germany as from the "big film nations". Five films from this country are to be seen at the Festival being held between 4 and 19 May: Peter Fleischmann's Das Unheil, Johannes Schaaf's Trotta and the Pole Jerzy Skolimowski's King, Queen, Jack vied for the Golden Palm, and Peter Schamoni's short Friedhelm Hundertwassers Regentag was shown in the Great Festival Hall.

In addition the collective work of Rainer Etz, Gisela Tuchtenhagen and Klaus Wildenhorn The Hamburg Uprising 1923 was selected for the International Critics Week, the event that gave Fleisch mann his big come uppance three years ago with Jagdszenen aus Niederbayern.

(Die Welt, 19 July 1972)

A medicament claiming to increase potency promises to "conquer old age". Mel Ramos' "Camella" Girl is as slim and exciting as the filter cigarettes she is advertising. Next to the advertising posters are record sleeves in pop-art style.

One of them depicts a skeleton wearing a

top hat - the death trip begins. The death trip is not so merry. There are photographs of old folks' homes and nursing homes, of old people alone or queuing up in post offices with pension book in hand. In between there are Karl Heidelbach's pictures depicting the tristesse of pensioners at a loss how to spend their days and Johannes Gritzke's scornful etching Who'd be ill? .

The question is justified in this country. Fees amount to between 758 and 1,326 Marks a month in new old folks' and nursing homes. The average pensions insurance scheme pays workers 566 Marks (181.60 Marks for women) and salaried staff 854.40 Marks (386.60 Marks for women).

"Of all the facts of life," Proust once wrote, "old age is perhaps the one of which we retain a purely abstract idea the longest." Even the most relevant statistics isplayed in the exhibition were unable to give more than an abstract idea.

We read that thirteen per cent of the population of the Pederal Republic was over 65 in 1970, that this percentage is continually increasing and that by 1980 there will be a shortage of 36,000 beds in North Rhine-Westphalia alone for old

folks needing care.

We read sociologists' reports about the isolation of the old and gerontological findings - but we do not realise what life in an old age ghetto is like. It is only for instance Jürgen Brodwolf's sheet metal and tin peep-show that enables us to see what an old people's home and what a hospital ward look life.

Now that youth and old age have been dealt with, the whole of the upper storey is devoted to death and the taboos surrounding death in our society. There are photographs of funerals - pompous State funerals and the mass production at crematoria.

Before this largely meaningless titual

there is the fear of death, the indequate help given to the dying and the collective suppression of the subject in both word and deed.

There are depictions of death today. We no longer see a man with a scythe or God Almighty. Our dances of death are cooler, more anonymous and more ironic Joachim Bandau's stiff synthetic figures wearing false limbs, Abakonowicz's black dolls, Christine Meschede's dummles wrapped in polyethyline foil, Andy Warhol's empty Electric Chair, Diter Rot's mould-covered Island Landscape and Curt Stenvert's crate containing spare body parts in answer to the new medical belief in immortality.

In the next room we learn that Salvador Dali will be one of the first artists that American scientists will freeze after death. Next to this statement we see a glass case containing a doll covered in ice cubes. This is only one example of the helplessness found in a number of cases where the theme of the exhibition is only illustrated.

Writing tables bearing the photographs displayed by office and managerial types are just as gimmicky — and so is the final room: a chamber of horrors or meditation, draped with black curtains and in one comer displaying a plaque that reads:
"We insure ourselves against everything. We prepare ourselves for everything. But what about DBATH? "

Undermeath there are two mirrors in which the scared visitor can see himself as the final object and actual subject of this exhibition when he sets off an invisible

The lighting effects in this sombre room do not prompt shock or enlighten-ment. In fact this is a criticism that can be made of most of the exhibition. If we are to be confronted by "parallel picture worlds" — and this idea is good — why shouldn't the exhibition display docu-ments of our funeral rites, obituaries and the kitsch that surrounds burials? There is indeed a series of slides showing how the eldery arrange their funerals.

The weaknesses of this exhibition range from the crashed motor-cycle with the symbolic registration number TO - D 593 (Tod is German for death) to the alarmingly naive ideological statement by Rolf Schwendter: "The interest in other people's deaths in repressive capitalist society can be overcome by Socialism which promises solidarity." Death, where is thy sting?... It could hardly be felt here in magnificent Schloss Morsbroich.

(Doutsches Aligemeines Sonntagsblatt, 30 July 1972)



The arrest mechanics (table) girl hobby craftsmen had created over the centuries are now on display at the deligible Medicinian Gamet and Theorem. It Munich Some 500 exhibit place belong the deligible height high the place the property of the museums and private deligible. They all office an impressive survey of the inventigeness and fantacy of their creators. The visitors are able to see that technical gadgets and triffer are just as popular today as they were years ago. (Photos Reystons)

Programme for this year's Berlin Jazz Festival announced

The 1972 Borlin Jazz Pestival from to 5 November — it is lasting one digitionger than usual — will consist of sea concerts providing an outline of the modern juzz scene with all the styles the are still important today.

The first concert on 1 November -"London Music Now" - is devoted to the British avant-garde that has become it creasingly important in recent years,

The London Jazz Composers Orches formed by bass-player Barry Guy 1 consisting of most of the leading me clans of modern British jazz will by performing along with the five ma well-known avant-garde groups in British including the Tony Oxley Sexiet, & Howard Riley Trio and the Iskn 190 Group formed by trombonist Rutherford.

The second day is devoted to misstream jazz. A jam session ensemble been formed for organist Jimmy Smil Well-known soloists like the two trump ers Clark Terry and Art Farmer and to two tenor-sax players Johnny Griffing Illinois Jacquet will "jam" in the styled "Jazz at the Philharmonic".

The main attraction at this concerted probably be the Cannonball Addels Group which has become more intensiing for the Berlin audience because of its inclusion of planist Georgie Duke we became famous with Frank Zappi Mothers of Investition.

The third day is devoted to "Encor-ers" between the rock music influent by jazz and other musical spheres Sand player Ali Ahkbar Khan, one of the most famous soloists of Indian music, will perform alongside saxophonist John Hardy, a product of the San Francisco sens. Norwegian guitarrist Terjo Rypdal wills presenting his new group which combins elements from jazz, rock and molan

The fourth day - "The Art of by Solo" - will illustrate one of the my welcome developments in the jazz xxx in recent years: the trend towards we companied solos. The traditional rhyten group does not make an appearance.

This concert will be of soft change music style and break away from predominant trend towards electronical amplified music. Gary Burton, Chic Corez. Gunter Hampel, Pierre Pave and John McLaughlin will be among in

Burton has often appeared at the build Jazz Festival and given impetus to the development of the unaccompanied shaud this time he will form a duo casemble with plantet Citick Cores.

In the evening concert that follows. Dave Brubeck will be making his first appearance in Europe with his too famous actors.— baritone assophous Gerry Mulligan, with whom he has bell linked in recent years, and alto saxophous ist Paul Desmond with whom he action his international success in the fifthe international success in the success in the fifthe international success in the success in the fifthe international success

The sixtle concert — the "Piano Conclave" on 5 November — will him workshop supposphere and create a chestra for hubboard lightnessens for he first time with his history of jazz.

Well-known planists from Runope and the United States will play in the ortherm, among them Herbis Hancook, let Zewinul, Josehim Kilin, Gordon Beck and Wolfgang Diumer. They will perform under the direction of George Gruniz.

The Jazz Festival will end with two classicists in the Jazz world - Sonny Rollins and Charles Mingus Mingus cale brated his international comeback at the 1970 Jazz Pestival

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 August 1972)

F PERFORMING ARTS

Isang Yun's Korean fairytale opera premiered in Munich

I sang Yun's opera Sim Tjong, chosen by the Staatsoper in Munich for the opening of the season was selected showing a fair degree of tact. The opera commis signed by the Munich opera house, fulfills public demands which called for something unusual to start the season in the year of the Olympic Games. What was required was a work that would present would culture, a masterly mixture of eatern and western musical ideas, not smething that would be an insult to public opinion, but a socially acceptable plece. This opera is a static work taken tiom a Korean legend that offers opport-mites for Asian splendour and extra-visice, colour and form and a title role for a singer that is of the highest artistic

A European composer would probably never have dared to use traditional legend material for a modern opera. Korean lang Yun, who for the past 15 years has lived and worked in Berlin, can work without these scruples.

The charm of Asian fairy-tales involving the Buddhist-Taoist field of thought has lost none of its influence since it first came to Europe with the Jugendstil movement. And for this Isang Yun is the ideal composer. Writing for only a few exotic astruments he convincingly creates the exture of Oriental music.

The story deals with the learned Sim who is blind and has a child by his dying wife after twenty years of married life. This child, Sim Tiong, the heavenly ones had created to be the daughter of Man.

Federal archives play important part in historical research

The Federal Archives in Koblenz, colc-brating their twentieth birthday this June, have a record of the most recent period of German history, including the like Reich, c omprising 30,000 metres of paper neatly flied, private, papers, 20,000 kilometres of film, as well as ecorded tapes, records, books, pictures, posters and cards.

Various outside agencies have undertaken special projects for the ar-chies. In Frankfurt extant files from the days of the Reich are collected, the miliary archives in Preiburg have the sum fold of documented Items from the days of the Prussian army to the present day, Personal documents of people attached to the Wehrmacht are kept at Kornelimater, near Aachen, and at the St

Hunnoversche Presse

Algustin archives near Bonn ministerial Papers from the early days of the Federal Republic have found a home. Historians interested in Germany's re-

cent page are helped by extensive collec-lions of private literary remains, pub-lished and unpublished material from the political parties, employers associations and other such organisations.

The Ministry of the Interior in Borin escribes the archives, which are subordidated to it as an important research centre of historians tackling modern Gemian affairs.

Numerous histories and important scicutific publications have been published by the archivists or with their assistance. (Neue Hannoversche Presse, 29 July 1972)

KielerNachrichten

The daughter lives only for her father, refusing to marry a wealthy man and finally in order to fulfill a selfish oath made by her father she offers herself as hostage to the dragon king of the seas and is prepared to die. She is brought before the emperor on a lotus blossom who chooses her to be his wife and has her father brought to him. Sim in the meantime has forfelted all his wealth and is wandering about lost. Then Sim sees that he has been selfish, he wants to see again and goes out to meet his dead wife who is now in heaven.

Jürgen Rose's scenis design is more epic than dramatic framed with the constantly changing choir of the heavenly ones in magical colours. There is nothing constructed on the stage, everything is only hinted at following oriental art traditions.

Lilian Sukis commands the opera playing the part of Sim Tjong. She is beautiful, tender and when she is the re-born angel she sings with a vibrant beauty. She is ideally suited for the part. Günther Rennert avoids everything that smacks of European dramatic art. The scenes follow on evenly like a still flowing river. Diction was very good particulary William Murray in the role of Sim and

Hortha Topper singing the part of the neighbour Paeng Dok, sometimes they used recitative and then pure speech.
Isang Yun's penchant for the higher regions of the fonal scale became someimes monotonous but the charming musical fairytale won the day, in the end. the story of the victory of the weak over

the strong, the soft over the hard, and the constant flow of the musical web.

The opening of the Munich opera with this work should bring success in the Olympics year. H. Lehmann

(Kleier Nachrichton, 3 August 1972)



A scene from Isang Yun's opera Sim Tjong (Photo: Felicitas Timpe)

Negro Ensemble's Dream of Monkey Mountain in Munich

The Negro Ensemble Company has been to Munich, following on the Kabuki Theatre from Tokyo, and present ed the the phantasmagoria The Dream of Monkey Mountain, one of its most effective productions. It was written by Detek Walcott from Port of Spain, Trini-

Theatre-goers who expected to see a dramatic representation of racial fiatred as manifest in North America were disappointed but they did see good

The piece tells the story of the dream of a Negro thrown into jall because of his alcoholism and generally disturbed nature who, in his nightmares suffers. This

Negro, named Makak
(Roscoe Lee Browne)

Souther Make (Roscoe Lee Browne) Goods to declare sets out with two vaneighbouring cell, the warden, a mulatto corporal (Ron O Neal) and his friend, crippled jest er-like character and a rogue named Mou-stique (Antonio Fara imagined country

ing convincing the Africant that Makak is more than a faithhealer and miracleworker The scenes change rapidly from dream ... to ... reality, from Africa to the prison cell, from penury to royal riches, from the depth of loneliness to the story-telling, . pan-The Negro Ensemble Company arriving at Munich airport : tomime and dance (Photo: Keymone) are presented.

And over all, from each change from one to the other there is the ominpresente of the imagined world of the mighty caribbean moon, of death and the Queen of the Night, of the daydreams and the myths of the black people—all that has a religious flavouring with social or political

Folklore has an element of naivete, of Kitsch, of disbelief in the material and an overall lack of anticedents - from O'Noill to Fiddler on the Roof - in the landscape of modern theatre, and so authors who write works such as this which is not a woebegone mixture of the tragic and the grotesque, have created the source of something new from the theatre of the Negro. The power of voices is here presented with pathos and sentimentality

"When Makak clickes the Corporal in his 'role as warden,' he 'lies dead and then stands up and says: "You don't need to feel sorry. I'm alive." There is much frony in the piece and we are conscious that it is a play. The spell is completely broken when the women whom Moustique has betrayed trample on him, when they act a pantomime in the jungle land of the apes or take part in an erotic war dence in honour of Makak's kingship. At this point the work transcendy opera and becomes closely related to the sympols of power and worthiness, of fertility and death.

has terginger Antologies of the control of all the control of the

Vitality and natural talent the A. Lie of the O. po 120 of A. often responding on the deleteration of the court, in one of

"The Negro Ensemble Company has had ry. Walcott's English is not the English spoken in North America and the creole dialect corresponds but poorly with the jargon of Harlem, But the vitality of the actors, dancers and musicians in the group makes it all credible. An actor like Browne matches well an actor like Shmuel Rodensky

The natural talent of Negroes for the dance, for theatre and music is so distant from our talents that an encounter with household :. i'of | . a them in this sphere leads to where myth prince with warriors and art are one. Political theatre and and women. Drama, popular drama here mingle to form one.

Curt Hohoff

(Die Welt, 3 August 1972)

MEDICINE

Hanover centre provides a home for the blind and deaf

Sybille, an eighteen-month-old blue-eyed Goldilocks, was sitting in her playpen sobbling and vigorously sucking

cater for 32 children and 65 adults – a total of 97 inhabitants.

The children live in eight "family

But Sybille displayed no reactions. She neither raised her head nor tried to take the bottle in her hands . . . Sybille cannot see or hear — she is both deaf and blind, a

fate she shares with 150 other children and 450 adults in the Repark Republic.

They form a small minority that suffer greater disadvantages than any other group. They are automatically forced out of the mainstream of society if they are not given special help.

But there is a hopeful sign that these deaf and blind people have not been forgotten. The most modern deaf and blind centre in the world opened up in the Hanover suburb of Kirchrode in Marks according to their financial ability.

Autumn 1971. Since then it has acted as the home, school, place of work and leisure centre of 45 deaf and blind persons. Sybille is its youngest inhabitant: who is also Michael's teacher, describes

Karl-Heinz Baaske, an educationalist specialising in the teaching of the deaf and blind for the past quarter of a century, was one of the driving forces behind the establishment of the centre

Explaining the reason for his actions, he stated: "It is important to encourage deaf and blind children as early as possible. As they can neither see nor hear they have no idea of space and are unable to express themselves through the medium

of language. "They live in complete isolation and they can only escape if they manage to make themselves understood by means of braille, sign language or even spoken language learned via artificial methods. They must learn to see and hear with

The centre offers many deaf and blind persons their first chance in life. Michael for instance lived in complete isolation in Berlin before coming to Hanover at the

He can still hear a little and see minimally, but he had been a patient in an infirmary among the sick and dying. Nobody knew what to do with him.

The centre, standing near the Ellenne-de forest, consists of a kindergarten, school, vocational college, workshops, an adult hostel and sports grounds. Twenty adults and 25 children from all over the Pederal Republic already live there. When the centre is completely equipped and enough staff is available, it will be able to

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

lessons."

far today."

come in.

Petra likes playing pin machine football with Michael. Anyone looking at the two as they play would think that they had

normal sight and hearing. The balls are skilfully shot into the goals.

Petra is asked a question by means of the Lorm touch alphabet. Her teacher

takes her right hand palm upwards and

quickly touches a number of points

between the wrist and fingertips.

Petra concentrates fully on what his

fingers are "saying". She then nods to

show she has understood and answers in

the painstakingly learned guttural lan-guage of all deaf and blind people: "Michael won, I haven't won a game so

This touch alphabet is the basic means

of communication. Technology too provides other ways of making oneself

understood. Anyone wishing to visit one of the deaf and blind adults in their

individual flats with both bathroom and

balcony only has to press the button at

the front door and a ventilator is set in

motion. The draught shows the deaf and

The centre is not yet complete. The

training programme for the deaf and

be used as a vocational college for the

young and as a rehabilitation centre for

But what career opportunities do the deaf and blind possess? "They can work in applied art," Karl-Heinz Baaske states, "and produce lewelry or weave baskets. They can also make brushes and brooms.

act as masseurs 'or work in industry.'

Industry in the Hanover area sometimes

contribusions the centre to do various

type for inititutions of this type. The

residents are therefore used to visitors.

(Der Taghapiegel 30 July 1972)

The centre is an international proto-

her thumb from time to time. "She's hungry," the nurse said, bringing her a bottle.

"She's wards." Four children should live and learn in each of these wards. The 176 square metres of each are divided into two dormitories, a community centre with playing and eating facilities and a small kitchen, a bathroom, a room for individual tuition and a staff room. The staff consists of a matron, a teacher, an

assistant woman teacher and a nurse.

The eight wards are recomised as an alternative to State schools under the Lower Saxony Private Schools Law and the Federal state pays the teachers'

Most of the costs for the pupils are covered by the social welfare office and other welfare organisations. The parents

the methods used at the school: "Ten per gilor-made to the infirmity."

Technical teaching aids are a great help. There is for instance the monophometer, an apparatus that converts various sounds into vibrations, encouraging the pupils to speak. Hearing aids are used in cases where there is some sense of hearing.

Amplifying equipment is to be found in all wards for those children with a certain degree of hearing. Stereo equipment in the rhythm room should stimulate the feeling for rhythm. Tactile exercises and games of movement are other important dements in the curriculum.

A five-year-old girl crawled under a row of chairs in the gymnasium. She pulled herself laboriously from chair-leg to chairleg. "This is not just a gymnastic exercise," a physiotherapist explains. "The child must gain a feeling for movement and learn to find a sense of direction." Touch exercises are also indispensable. They allow children to grasp their envi-connect both figuratively and literally.

"Most of these children are mentally sound," Rolf Horstmeier reports. "Nelther their parents nor brothers and sisters are blind or deaf. Forty per cent of all deaf and blind babies are born to mothers who contracted German measies during pregenance! Many of them are of above-average intelligence."

There is for instance Petra, a pretty

seventeen-year-old blonde. She has no sense of hearing but she does possess New publication ■ PROFILE residual sight — she can distinguish between light and darkness. Because of this she was able to attend a deaf and dumb school. She was later taught in the deaf and dumb section of

the Lower Saxony School for the Blind in Hanover. Since autumn 1971 she has been living — and learning — in the deaf and blind centre in Kirchrode. "Petra would like to become an assisremarkably weak in reading and whin despite their intelligence and good price tant here," Karl-Heinz Baaske reports. "She is making such good progress that she will soon be able to attend classes at a mance in other subjects.

These children suffer from dyslen school of nursing - with the help of her mother who will sit by her throughout

Their typical symptoms are omising from and additions to works, senses word formations, guess-work, confin-similar-looking letters and switching-order of sounds in a word or sentence.

This disorder is not due to any one efficiencies, lesser intelligence or intelligence or intelligence. vourable conditions in the world around research. them but the reasons for it have not ye been satisfactorily explained.

Dyslexia, like all striking feature a

viating from the norm, can stigmally child and force him into the role of outsider. If not recognised and treat early enough, it can therefore leads serious mental damage and social is:

But dyslectics can be helped by the diagnostic and therapeutic methoding

Helmut Tamm: Die Betreuung le gasthenischer Kinder (Taking Care d Dysiactic Children). Published by Ver lag Beltz of Weinheim, Berlin w Basie, pp 196, Price: 7.80 Marks.

available. However, some children aren given help soon enough because teach know too little about the complaint.

blind person that someone wishes to It was this state of affairs that hi Helmut Tamm to publish a paperbak describing his experiences in diagnosist and treating dyslectic children. The book blind adults will not begin until next autumn. By that time a three-storey building containing workshops and hobby-rooms will be fully operational. It will

is intended as a guide to educationalist.

Tamm described the various factor encouraging the development of dysext. outlines the broad range of symptoms and distinguishes between dyslexis and other difficulties in reading and which that are often confused with the confused. plaint. Unfortunately, this section rather too short and imprecise despith interest to readers concerned with the

Tamm does however deal more exist sively with methods of early disgreed and help that can be given to dysers children. Adequate aid can only he give when the present system of giving the affected children individual tuition within the framework of the class is extended

The seventy year old man from Stuttgart who has always been deaf and blind and has now moved if must have said to many of them by means of the touch language: "Conta again scen, it's so nice here."

Uta-Brigitte Fromhagen Group therapy, reading and willing classes, special schools and individual psychological care are indispensible many dyslectic children are to be helph in conquering the regressive and neurolic reactions resulting from anxiety and inferiority complexes.

A number of letters drawn up by Tamm in consultation with educations psychologists show how teachers of advise parents who are too impatient and their dyslectic children or show for

understanding for their complaint.

Although some problems could have Tamm's book is a useful guide to educaresentful, subordinate and neurotic tionalists.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 July 1911)

EMBO comes to Heidelberg

MBO, the European Laboratory for Molecular Biology, will be located in Heldelberg, the Federal Science Ministry has informed the city. Mayor Reinhold Zundel stated that the research centre backed by the Federal Republic and eight other Western Buropean countries - will involve total expenditure amounting to 75 million Marks.
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 12 July 1972)

gives advice on dyslexia Gregor Mendel – a biologist Gregor Mendel – a biologist But Nigeli condunct see the wood for the trees. This eminent scholar knew too many exceptions and did not take Mendel's report seriously. Rotany and mathe-Taking the average of the wide number of surveys, about eight per on of all second-year schoolchildren at remarkably weak in reading and in the second and t

haunoverlihe Allgemeine

regor Mendel's career is one of the Umost remarkable stories in the history of science. Working alone he even-nally made a decisive discovery that was completely ignored for 34 years. Today the same importance is attached to Mendel's botanical work as to Darwin's

Mendel began this work in 1856. For the next ten years he crossed varieties of the garden pea and observed how simple duracteristics such as size, colour of blosom and the shape of the seeds were idented. What is of special importance is

that he dealt only with pure pedigrees.

As peas are self-pollinating, Mendel puntakingly removed the stamens of the blossom and applied foreign pollen. He protected each of the 5,527 plants he and in his experiments by surrounding them with gauze and greaseproof paper. Mendel recorded the results of his experiments with mathematical accuracy.

The characteristics appearing in the offspring were termed dominant. Feaiwes that were no longer found in the hybrids produced he termed recessive. If these first-generation hybrids were allowed to self-pollinate, some of the offspring had dominant characteristics while others

had recessive characteristics. Of the 5,527 offspring originating from

the various hybrid plants 4,114 had dominant characteristics while 1,338 had recessive characteristics. This is a ratio of three to one.

In the third generation Mendel found that a quarter of the second generation had the characteristics of one of its grandparents, a quarter had the characteristics of the other grandparent and one half were hybrid, amounting to a ratio of

His findings, later summarised as Men-del's Law of Inheritance, also apply to Man and the other animals. He informed the Naturalist Association in Brünn (today Brno) in the spring of 1865 of his findings and published them under the Association's auspices in 1866.

Although Mendel sent his 47-page disscrtation Experiments with Hybrid Plants to the largest libraries in Europe and America, the results he hoped for did not materialise.

This lack of response may be due in part to the fact that Mendel excluded the possibility of any variation in the charac-teristics he had found while all other biologists of the period looked for variations illustrating natural selection.

Mendel also wrote personally to the most famous biologists of the time, the Swiss botanist Carl Wilhelm von Nägeli, then professor at Munich University, and gave him an extensive report on his research. He even sent seed samples to

Nügeli's main field was that of evolution. In his main work Theory of Evolu- the Sudetenland on 22 July 1822 - 150

tion, published in 1884, he rejected Darwin's ideas about chance and the

Mendel became the abbot of a monastery in 1868 and found little time up to his death in 1884 to devote himself to further scientific research, not to mention breeding experiments in the small monastery garden.

His only activity was meteorology. He took measurements several times a day at fixed hours and sent them to the Austrian Meteorological Association which he himself had helped to found.

Mendel's work was not re-discovered until 1900 when Carl Brich Correns of Tübingen, de Vries of Amsterdam and Tschermak of Vienna, all leading researchers, came to the same conclusions as Mendel. ..

"I considered all this as something completely new," Correns reported in his dissertation. "But I have to recognise that Gregor Mendel reached the same results as de Vries and myself in the 1860s in

T.H. Morgan, the discoverer of the gene, founder of Mendelism-Morganism and famous for his fly experiments, wrote in 1936: "During the ten years Mendel worked on his plants in the monastery garden, he made the greatest biological discovery to have been made in the last fifteen hundred years."

Johann Mendel (he did not assume the name Gregor until entering the Augustine order in Brünn in 1843) was born in Heinzendorf in the north-eastern strip of



Gregor Mendel (Photo: Staatsbibliothek Berlin)

years ago. The parish wrongly records the date 20 July 1822 — nobody knows why. He was ordained in 1847, started teaching Greek and mathematics at a school near Brünn in 1849 until he failed his teaching examinations. Biology, of all subjects, was what let him down.

Afterwards his abbot sent him for two years to Vienna to study science there. It has been said that he failed his teaching examinations a second time but there is evidence today to show that he never attended them but departed at short

In 1854 he became a professor at the newly-established university in Brünn to where Mendel's ancestors had emigrated from Swabia more than four hundred years previously. Mendel stayed at the university until his appointment as abbot fourteen years later. . Otto Tappen

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 July 1972)

I should like to acquaint myself with DIE

together with subscription details.

Please send me details of rates.

WELT. Please send me some free copies

I am interested in advertising in DIE WELT

under the heading of

world events?

Federal Republic and in more than 120 countries abroad. It is one of the world's very few really great newspapers. DIE WELT speaks
authoritatively for West Germany all over the world. If you want to
establish business connections with Germany or if you want to reach
top people in the Federal Republic, then you need DIE WELT — both Please send me details of rates. as reader and as advertiser.

Hamburg · Berlin · Essen · Frankfurt | M · D 2000 Hamburg 36
Kalser-Wilhelm-Straße 1

What is happening in Germany? in Germany? How do Germans view

DIE WELT, Germany's great independent quality daily with nationwide circulation carries the answers to these questions plus full coverage of economic affairs. DIE WELT is available all over the rederal Republic and in page than 130 coverage all over the rederal Republic and in page than 130 coverage.

Maria Artista Santa

Tel.: (04 11) 35 11 31 Telex: 02-11 149, 02-14 272

the assigning program as seen in a season

The Doctors, Dentists and Apothecaries Press Bureau in Baden-Württemberg, normally thought of as a conservative body, has called for the present six-day week in most schools to be reduced to five and appealed for less

is to be placed on performance The bureau welcomed the decision by the Stuttgart Education Ministry to ex-

school pressure on children

har when

ders, especially in those cases where

Doctors call for less the manage is body middling if not downright bad. The dectors agree here with the view of psychologists who state that schools treating performance as the sole criterion a child's ability only raise insecure,

The bureau welcomed the decision by the Stuttgart Education Ministry to extend five-day-week trials to 48 schools after the summer holidays.

Citing reports concerning children's health — especially alarming reports from paediatricians — the doctors oppose the wishes put forward by teachers and other educationalists to make up for the lost Saturday morning by arranging classes on weekday afternoons:

The doctors' appeal to schools seems to have been written in a spirit of anger. Medical evidence shows that the syllabus should have been restricted a long time ago, they claim.

Schools must stop considering themself themself the proper context and for prestige the educational ability of learning and their probably well-intentioned contents and their proper context and not place so much emplicate on purely opportunities if they do not attain a higher standard of education.

Wanting to stuff the during file school cared:

Schools must stop considering themself themself the probably well-intentioned contents and their proper context and one probably well-intentioned contents the educational ability of learning and their probably well-intentioned contents the probably well-intentioned contents and their proper context and not place so much emplicate on purely opportunities if they do not attain a higher standard of education.

Wanting to stuff themself themself themself the probably well-intentioned contents and their proper context and their probably well-intentioned contents and their probably well-intentioned contents and their probably well-intentioned contents and their proper context and their probably well-intentioned contents and their probably well-intentioned contents and their probably the parents' desire for prestige and their probably well-intentioned contents and their probably well

(Die Weit, 22 July 1972)

Piano players

M ore planes are being played in the Federal Republic than ever before

in this country from its offices

years has been considerably influencesh

Among this country's 61 million's

No women's lib

iselotte Funcke, vice-president of the Bundestag and a Free Democrate

destag member, suspects that the Fild

century magazine Die Frau and Gents!

Bäumer produced Handbuch der For

bewegung (Handbook of the words

This country's women's association

pressing to have the birthdays of bod

women celebrated by a special issue

Postage stamps.
The Post Office rejected the ideal

Funcke that "for administrative renul

Since the women's association mat

special stamps schedued for as far about

as 1974 have increased considerably.

In a written reply to Ernst

Liselotte Funcke has asked who a

representative of women's rights is tok

could not be accepted.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 July 19%)

habitants there are 1.8 million plants

62 per cent of whom are female

OUR WORLD

Airships make a comeback

Frankfurter Allgemeine

irships that reached their zenith and A their nadir in the years between the two world wars are again a talking point.

A new airship has been built at the Essen-Mülheim airport. Thirty five years after the Hindenburg catastrophe a silver-grey baby zeppelin ushers in a small renaissance of a dramatic era.

In a huge hangar that itself looks like a zeppelin 'The Flying Musketeer' waits for a favourable wind. It is 60 metres long and will be inflated with 54,000 cubic metres of helium. Two Continental engines capable of developing 220 hp, similar to those used for sports planes, will allow the zeppelin to achieve speeds of 100 kph. Six passengers can accompany the captain and co-pilot in the zeppelin's gondola.

The hazardous enterprise re-awakening the zeppelin has not been undertaken by a firm involved in aviation but by a concern that is outside this sector of industry. Herr Theodor Willenkemper, head of the Mülheimer Luftfahrtbetriebe WDL, that deals in

Town pilots

A n oil company has organised a free motorised pilot service for tourists in Hamburg, Kiel, Munich and Cologne.

This facility has been set up in collaboration with local tourist offices, the police and ADAC, the Federal Republic motoring club.

The 'pilots' are girl students who have a knowledge of one or more foreign languages. They ride about on easily manpeuvrable motor cycles and wear a bright blue two-piece suit.

Bottles of beer do the rounds in the shadow of Cologne's cathedral. The

city's beggars are saying goodbye to a fellow gentleman of the road. 'Opa' with

His official name is Roman Sadowski.

to celebrate his 58th birthday.

basket.

Roman

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 26 July 1972)



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The Flying Musketeer in its Mülhelm, Essen, hangar

advertising, chartering and flying instruction promptly informs sceptics that building a zeppelin will give him more profit than risk.

In September a second 'Blimp' will be operational. It has been bought by a Japanese organisation. At the beginning of next year Willenkemper will deliver numbers 3 and 4 - to a French and South African organisation. Each airship makes a profit of something like one

The prototype cost about two million Marks. The zeppelin will remain in the hands of the Mülheim firm because it has been hired to a brewery for advertising purposes at an estimated charge of three million Marks annually.

The Mülheim 'Musekteer' will be used for advertising purposes in much the same way as the Goodyear zeppelin that was recently a guest in this country. The Mülheim zeppelin will be fitted out with special equipment for advertising purposes, a function that has given zeppelins a new lease of life in mbo-jet age.

The zeppelin's hull has been decked out with ten thousand coloured lights so that news items and advertising slogans can be displayed at night. A computer organises the advertising slogans. The letters that appear on a machine in the gondola, controlled by the computer: The gondola had to be designed to take a load capacity of one ton for the computer.

The zeppelin has been designed by Richard Gründer who has had experience designing balloons at the Augsburg works. He hopes to be able to build even largezeppelins to carry freight in the future, when Willenkemper's hopes are realised. Recent developments make it possible

to build bigger airships that are capable of carrying heavier loads. Thus a planned 120 metre long airship will be able to lift 30 tons, three times more than the Hindenburg could although it was twice as long. Furthermore the airships designed by Gründer are not so affected by weather conditions. They can remain day and night at the mooring mast. And there is no scarcity of helium gas, unknown to Graf Zeppelin. Russian and American firms are in the race.

The first WDL airship has been given an airworthiness certificate and the code letters D-LDFM. It is shortly to make a test flight. The captain intends not only examine the new zeppelin's manoeuvrability but also to give an uplift

to the zeppelin's image all over the world Theodor Willenkemper intends to build more airships and he wants them to be well presented throughout the world.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 August 1972)

A vignette of Cologne's gentlemen of the road

the iron gray beard wants to winter elsewhere in Europe. The 'lads' wash away their sadness with long gulps from He says: "I cannot be otherwise. I must Opa won his popularity when he appeared in a radio interview. He has been homeless since 1930 and he is soon

be on the go."

Opa and his colleagues are afraid of work. The Cologne beggar king sleeps on bench 17 by the cathedral. He had a 19-year-old friend bring out his bed that he intends taking with him on his trip. He It is eleven o'clock and the tourists are milling around taking pictures. Opa, whose identity card clearly states that he is not sure if he will go to Sweden or Bulgaria. Opa is a loner. has no fixed address, has been able to

The evening before Opa set off his cadge four Marks which he spends on friends had a singsong and poured plenty booze. On the way to the pub he folds up of beer down their dry throats. The songs were accompanied by a guitar.

50-year-old Kurt, an old crony of Sadowski comes from Opa's philosophised over the calling of Gladbeck, He left home "because my beggar which he has practised for many father was a drinker". He joined the army years. He had been a pilot, but he his marriage broke down and he went off in a and rose to the rank of sergeant-major. He also served in the French Foreign car and then became a beggar. He sleeps in Legion. Opa speaks French, Russian and Polish. He has been in prison for seven public gardens and parks and does his early morning toilet in the main railway station. years in all for vagrancy and begging. When the winter weather is bad he has He said; "You cannot afford to be too clean when begging or else you don't earn nothing against being in a warm cell, but if the weather is mild he prefers to be on very much."

Kurt wears a hat made of brown cord. the outside. He does not say "as free as a He wore it on the night, and had 100 bird" with any romantic connotations. Marks with him. He maintained that

when sitting at the right place at the right time it was possible to 'earn' 30 Marks an

Kurt can tell at a distance of 50 metres if a person will throw something into his hat. After ten bottles of beer and two schnapps for breakfast he still appeared as sober as a judge. He offered a little advice he had learned at his trade. He said: "Smile at dogs and children but for heaven's sake never smile at a woman'-

then the men give more." He likes living on the road. So far he has hardly had an illness, just like Opa, but if he does he can always go to the

social welfare office. The members of the guild, who don't like to hear words such as 'beggar' or mink of their old age. When Kurt returns to the life of a ordinary citizen he claims that he will place his cord hat that has earned him as much as 8,000 Marks a year in a glass case.

The lads of Cologne who call themselves nomads and who when the cold weather comes wrap themselves in newspapers to keep warm do not only keep to Cologne's environs. Kurt smirked: "If I hear of a good place in Munster or learn there is a diplomatic wedding in Bonn then I'm off and I can earn a bit."

Hans-Werner Loose (Die Welt, 1 August 1972) included on special postage stamps be pictously she commented: "It's a quest exclusively of men." (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 Augul 1971)

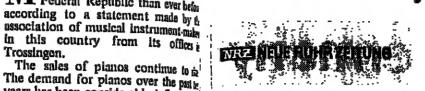
Film sales up Led 62 million rolls of film last yes of which 66 per cent was colour film is colour slides. Sales of black and while film, compared with the previous yest, for many per cent to 34 per cent according to a Nuremberg market it search organisation. A little further off has said to the city. Dhotographers in this country purcha

search organisation: Eighty per cent of the films well purchased in a photographic equipment shop while the sale of cametas from major retail sales organisations increased. Fifty per cent of all miniature cameras were purchased from department stores or mail order houses.

or mail order houses. (Handelsbistt, 28 July 1973)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kiel – a profile of the 'other' Olympic city



general economic conditions in the With the opening of the Olympics just around the corner Munich has country and developments of the va summed itself in a blaze of publicity for According to statistics provided by months. The twin towers of the Frauenmusical instrument-makers association: kicks and the Olympic marques roof, 1970 a total of 9,300 pianos were sold the dry's tradition and association with this country. By 1965 this figure he the sris, its reputation for Gemütlichkeit increased to 15,300 and it is expan and its two foremost political figures, that this year a total of 22,000 wilk Social Democratic Chief Burgomaster of Monich Hans-Jochen Vogel and Christian Further statistics from the associate Social Union leader Franz Josef Strauss showed that out of 26 million homes combine to make Munich particularly this country seven million had It

musical instruments of one fores ilmich has gained such popularity that the other Olympic city, Kiel, a byword particulty only for yachtsmen, might just another. These include 1.35 millions a well take a running jump into the Biltic, as it were.

it is certainly high time Kiel, a city with a charm entirely different from that of the Bavarian capital, were put in

profile.

Kiel is only 130 years younger than Munich yet it boasted a university of its university, established in 1826, was even a gleam in its patrons' eyes.

Republic postal services have a dossa Republic postal services have a down Munich, on the other hand, embraced women. For the second time she let the historical and cultural traditions of its asked the posts to include portain and Bavarian hinterland and acted as a women involved in the women delta catalyst for new and independent tradi-movement on special issues of passes than of its own, whereas Kiel for stamps. The postal authorities have reject traductes remained a small town of centuries remained a small town of tradesmen. Despite its impressive Schloss The two women leaders are Gerind it never attained the status of a residence of the Dukes of Holstein, who were of (1848-1930). Both women were broken couse the Kings of Denmark. in the publication of the tumofile

Oddly lacking in tradition, Kiel did not gin promotion to city status until a century ago, when it became the home part of the Imperial German navy.

he only Kiel traditions that are still in cidence are thus those of the Navy and he naval dockyards. They have un-questionably influenced the appearance and outlook of the city, though not

and outlook of the city, though not accessarily in any way artistically. The inhabitants of Kiel have mixed feelings about their naval tradition. At the end of the First World War the edge to the First World War the edge to the First World War the edge the First World War the edge to the First Haval revival during the Third Reich Kiel went to rack and role in the energy was later. Kiel is a gramph, hierey, woulde the control around the port, which forms the heart of the town. Question Time in the Bundesiag Sua Socretary Ernst Haar informed Lielolis and because it was essential not to burden philatelists with excess charges" the idea the suggestion the number of issues &

This is what is so special about Kiel. Holstenbrücke, the centre of a. desirian precinct that was one of the ; States and harbour facilities are but a

on the far side of the berths on a Payside that juts deep into the heart of the city the resplendent cranes of Home. offer, 4 brilliant blue and red in sunlight

A little further off, but still in the city tenire, there is the rebuilt Schloss, a. lice, and the Oslo Quay with its distinctive ferries that ply to and from candinavia.

This is where a two-mile promenade eminiscent of Scandinavia begins. Even poor weather it is frequented by

yachtsmen is due to Kiel Week, established ninety years ago more by coincidence than by design by a number of Kiel Week was famous in the Kaiser's

Canal is the busiest in the world.

leftover from days of yore.

either grey or brick-red.

housing estates.

Still further on the romantic touch is

brought to an abrupt conclusion, though.

Against the background of a wooded

coastline to the port side Nato warships lie at anchor in the Titpliz harbour.

Kiel is grey, green, white and brick-red. Grey for the sea, not to mention the cloudy sky and the fog pierced by ships' sirens. The tenement blocks that survived

aerial bombardment during the war are

The infrequent but generally well-sited

skyscrapers are white, as is the up-to-date

university campus and the modern dormitory suburbs with their impressive

The woodland, parks and greenery deliberately cultivated by enlightened town planners in the wake of wartime

destruction are a vivacious green and make a pleasant change from what could only too easily have been a sad array of

left of the old town, the foundation of

oldest church and two unresplendently beautiful Baroque buildings.

Broad natural horizon

The city is undoubtedly a city and it boasts an urban skyline but the keynote

of it all remains the broad natural horizon

of the Bay. On odd summer days the sky is a Mediterranean blue and the element of the sea provides Kiel with an atmosphere comparable only with that of Copenhageir among Northam Buropean ports.

days but has changed with the times. pedestrians who enjoy the open view of Kiel's most important Chief Burgomaster, the Baltic and the changing patterns of traffic along Kiel's lifeline, the canal that the courageous, politically creative Social Democrat Andreas Gayk, set a fresh keynote after the Second World War, links the Baltic with the North Sea. Kiel forging a single unit out of the political, With any luck the visitor can here see scientific, cultural and festive character of the Gorch Fock, this country's cadet the regatta, although yachtsmen them-selves have never been unduly worried about the landlubbers' contribution to training schooner, setting sail. What a touching sight it is, too, a romantic

and Laboe naval monument in the East, a towering tribute to a post-war nouveau

The world fame of Kiel Bay among

style that is back in fashion again.

Kiel Weck is a recent but staunch tradition to which the city can lay claim and its burgomasters have taken care to ensure that Kiel Week retains international importance.

A fresh lease of life

Few people know that Kiel is the native city of poet Detley von Liliencron and Low German writer Klaus Groth; still fewer people are interested. But thanks to Kiel Week the world knows that Kiel boasts a theatre and a university of importance, a World Trade Institute and a no less famous Oceanological Institute.

All this is due to the creative spirit and magination that went towards the resurrection of Kiel Week from the wartime ruins and it is as much part of the city as the knowledge yachtsmen have of winds and currents in the Bay.

Kiel, unlike, say, Lübeck, is a city that lacks romantic byways. Precious little is Kiel Olympic centre in Schilksee, nine miles from the city centre, is, naturally enough, not quite as resplendent as the Olympio facilities in Munich. the Schloss, the outer walls of the city's

> Yet Kiel, once cut off from the rest of the world, has gained a fresh lease of life from its Olympic splendour. Schilksee has cost a great deal of money but as a result the city has at long last gained access to the country's autobahn network and is no longer geographically out on a limb.

Perhaps it is more than a mere collicidence that the two Olympic burgo-masters, Hana-Jochen Vogel of Munich (who was responsible for nominating (who was responsible for nominating Munich as the Olympic city even though he will have resigned as Oberburger-maister by the time the Olympics open) and Guntar Bantzer of Kiel, went to the same university high colitical affiliations (they are both Social Democrats), are the same age and, at we spectful distance, friefful.

(Nede Ruit Zbitung, 5 August 1972) As for the Olympics it is no coincidence that Kielkis hosting the Olympic salling events for the second time in 36 years. The crocial factor is the Gattle Bay, extending to Buik lighthouse in the West

Stoke Mandeville Games held in Heidelberg

Gold, silver and bronze medals are not to be won at Munich alone this year. From 1 to 10 August the XXI Inter-national Stoke Mandeville Games were held in Heidelberg and officially opened on the afternoon of 2 August by their patron, Federal President Dr Gustav Hei-

"In the name of all participants! I promise that we will abide by the rules in force at these Games and take part in the true spirit of friendship, community and sportsmanship to the greater glory of sport and our respective teams," a wheelchair-bound Federal Republic athlete proclaimed at the start of the Paraplegic Games on behalf of competitors from 43

The Stoke Mandeville Games are held every four years in the country that hosts the Olympics. This year it was Heidelberg's turn, roughly 1,000 wheelchairbound athletes competing for sporting laurels despite their severe physical handicaps at the university sportsground.

Competitors are graded according to the degree of their disablement and subdivided into one of five categories. The sporting disciplines in which they compete are archery, the discus, shot-put and javelin, the wheelchair slalom and speed tests, swimming, table tennis, fenc-ing, weight-lifting, bowls, snooker and basketball. Teams are graded according to their disablement ratings.

The most famous competitor this year was Abede Bikila of Ethiopia, twice Olympic marathon gold medallist at Rome and Tokyo, whose 26 mile-run barefoot at Rome astounded all and

The wheelchair-bound former marathon ace attended the Heidelberg Stoke Mandeville Games in a twofold capacity. Recently elected president of the Ethiopian paraplegic sport association, he was also a table tennis competitor.

The competitors from all over the world arrived for the most part by plane. They were collected straight from the runway at Frankfurt airport by ten Bundeswehr coaches that ferried them and their aides to Heidelberg.

At the sportsground a hospital ward, an emergency post, ambulances and heli-copters were at the ready to cater for injuries, while the Bundeswehr provided temporary tent accommodation for 350 people, allowing competitors to take a breather between heats.

The regular accommodation for some 1,000 disabled athletes was two miles away from the sports facilities and twenty US Army buses ferried them to and fro. The seating in the coaches had been removed and special ramps constructed to enable competitors to wheel themselves on and off, and mentions are all a

In the city centre a fair number of kerbstones were specially angled to enable competitors to wheel their way across the road without undue difficulty, Heidelberg Sports Youth supplied a squad of roughly 100 volunteers to serve meals in two shifts and aid adjudicators. These youngsters also carried the flags of t countries as teams whe their way into the arena for the opening

ceremony. Teams were hosted by multilingual guides, girls who also acted as interpreters. A manufacturer of invalid chairs provided a complete repair service for the duration of the Games.

The supporting programme includes concerts, an evening of folklore, a fun fair on the banks of the River Neckar a festival of lights featuring illumination of the Romantic Schloss and a gala show featuring international stars of show Gunter Pflaum

(Neus Ruhr Zeitung, 1 August 1972)



A panorame of the Olympic regatta centre at Kiel

(Photo: Magnussen)